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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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A POEM BY DEAN ALFORD.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post:

Many of your readers will probably be glad to see in your columns the following poem of the late Dean Alford, which was first published in *Good Words*, but never in this country to my knowledge. S. O.

FILIOLÆ DILILISSIMÆ.

BY HENRY ALFORD.

Say, will thou think of me when I'm away,
Before from the threshold and laid in the clay,
Past and unheard of for many a day?

Will thou remember me when I am gone,
Further each year from the vision withdrawn,
Thou in the sunset, and I in the dawn?

Will thou remember me, when thou shalt see
Daily and nightly encompassing thee,
Hundreds of others, but nothing of me?

All that I ask is a gem in thine eye,
Shining and thinking when no one is by,
Thus looked to on me, that I may not die.

Tis not to die, though the path be obscure;
Vast though the peril, there's One can secure
Grand is the conflict, the victory sure;

But 'tis to feel the cold touch of decay,
'Tis to look back on the wake of one's way,
Fading and vanishing day after day;

This is a bitterness none can be spared;
This, the oblivion the greatest have shared;
This, the true death for ambition prepared.

Thousands are round us, toiling as we,
Living and loving—whose lot is to be
Fast and forgotten like waves on the sea.

Once in a lifetime is uttered a word
That doth not vanish as soon as 'tis heard—
Once in an age is humanity stirred.

Once in a century springs forth a deed
From the dark bands of forgetfulness freed,
Destined to shine, and to bless, and to lead.

Yet not ev'n thus escape we our lot—
The deed lasts in memory—the doer is not,
The word liveth on, but the voice is forgot.

Who knows the form of the mighty of old?
Can burnt or can pictured the spirit unfold,
Or the light of the eye by description be told?

Nay, even He who our ransom became,
Bearing the cross, and despising the shame,
Earning a name above every name,

They who had handled Him when He was here,
Knit they in memory His lineaments clear—
Would they have owned them at will to appear?

They who heard Him and who lived in His voice,
Each could they always recall to their choice
Tone and the look and the gesture them rejoice.

But we content, then, to pass into shade,
Visage and voice in oblivion laid,
And live in the light that our actions have made.

RULLOFF THE MURDERER.

His Culture and Accomplishments—A Personal Reminiscence—His Child.

[From the Binghampton Republican, January 31.]

A letter received in this city yesterday by one of our well-known citizens, from Clarion, Pa., speaks of Edward H. Rulloff's daughter, who, as the writer says, is married to a young man of Clarion county, and lives near Clarion village. The writer of the letter is a gentleman whose statements there is every reason to trust implicitly. He does not say the name of the husband of Rulloff's child, but it is evident he so believes. If Rulloff's child by his marriage with Harriet Schutt is really living—as, indeed, we have otherwise heard—it is due to truth and to the complete estimate of humanity that the fact should be known.

We have received from A. R. Richmond, of Meadville, a distinguished lawyer of that place, the following article, in which he gives many interesting details concerning the last days of Rulloff, and of the time mentioned, as it was afterward shown, trying to escape from the officers of the law who were pursuing him for burglary:

In the winter time, about twelve years ago, I was, sitting in my office, when a man came in, dressed in cheap, plain garments, looking like a farmer. He said that he had heard that I had invented a patent machine, and wished to know if I would be willing to get an agent to sell it for me. He said his name was James Nelson; that he could give me undoubted references as to character, etc. There was something peculiar in this man's appearance. He had a face the most peculiar I ever saw, or have seen, never to be forgotten. I saw from the tone of his voice that he was evidently a gentleman of culture and intelligence. I took him into my apartment to show him the machine. He examined it with care, but, it wished me to make him a proposition. As the machine was one I had invented for use as a number of past time than for profit, without any intention or thought of pecuniary benefit to myself, I told him that I would give him the undivided half interest in the United States for $500. He said he would take it, but that he was poor, and could not pay me then, and would assist him, and he would get the money when he got the model ready. I asked him if he could construct it himself, and he said he was a machinist.

We went into the collection room, and first came to a mass containing marine shells. The shells had been lying on cards, and some visitors, who had been examining them, had scattered them. He immediately stopped and called my attention to the fact, saying, "Mr. Richmond, that is certainly not correct. That shell is not correct. That shell is not where it surely not Spondylus Argus." I found, upon further conversation, that he was perfectly familiar with the science of conchology, and also equally well acquainted with the science of mineralogy. My astonishment increased when, a little further along, he picked up the skull of an Indian that had been found on a Western battle-field, and remarked, "That man received a terrible blow upon the right parietal bone, sir. That shell is fractured. The temporal bone and *zygomatic* process;" and remarked further, "He must have been a man of considerable age, as the cranial suture is almost obliterated." Upon further conversation with him, I found that he was a man of learning, and had had his photograph taken in this place, and immediately had one printed from the negative and sent down to Warren county, and received in return a letter of information that James Nelson was the celebrated Edward H. Rulloff, who, it was suspected, had murdered his wife and child in Ithaca years. Out of

EXCESSIVE FEES.

Reasons Why the Law Should be Changed.

Mr. Wilkins Linhart called upon us, on Saturday, with the request that we should publish some facts in regard to the taxing of costs in the Sheriff's office. His statement is substantially this:

In January, 1870, he entered suit upon a mortgage. The property was advertised in the Pittsburgh *English* and one German paper, the advertisement being four squares long. The bill was sold for $106, and bought in by the plaintiff. The costs were taxed at $107, and in addition there was a charge of $25 for attorney's services, which refused to pay the bill, alleging that the charge for advertising ($106) was unjust and exorbitant. He went to the English newspaper publishing with the Sheriff's bill, to see about the printing bill, which had been put down, for that office alone, at $45, or over. The clerk in the office could not make the charge over $15, but he said the proprietors had "an arrangement with the Sheriff," and the charge had better be seen. The Sheriff's clerk opposed the German bill would be about the same as the English, and they did not go to that office. The charge for printing handbill is was $4 00. The attorney said he would be willing to have the case called to the attention of the Court, and Mr. Linhart left his wife with him to pay whatever was just. The Court was appealed to, and a few days afterwards the matter was compromised by the attorney paying $100, as follows:

Wilkins Linhart vs. Joseph A. Miller et ux., *Lev. Fa.* No. 9, January Term, 1870.	
Atty	$ 4 65
Atty Com.	22 44
Sher.	6 91
Sher C.	2 71
Sher C.	2 50
Atty	2 50
Sher C.	2 50
Sher C.	9 75
Stamp	1 00
Total	$100 90

The "atty," which means advertising, was reduced from $13 65 to $4, as the other items remained as originally charged. Mr. Linhart thinks this a most grinding extortion. He says that the Sheriff's clerk refused to explain the other items, saying there was no printed charge for them, and alleging that he was the one used in all cases.

The Mutual Insurance Company of Boston has "gone up." This concern has failed, with liabilities of $7,000,000, of which more than a million are outstanding risks—and the assets are only $3,000,000.

GEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

From the Report of the Geologist of the General Land Office.

ALKALINE SALT DEPOSITS.

Through the efforts of the Surveyor General of Nevada and his assistants, there are first communicated to this office and to the world a knowledge of this vast deposit of salts of soda and potash in Churchill county, Nevada. They contain carbonates and muriates of soda, with sulphate and muriate of potash associated with small quantities of iodides and bromides. The locality is on an island in Soda Lake, near Pagtown, a mile and a half south of the emigrant road to Humboldt. Pure potash and soda can now be manufactured in any quantity, and the immense quantities consumed in the arts of civilized life need no longer suffer any restriction. The deposit is perfectly analogous chemically with the celebrated Stassfurth bed in Prussia; only whilst that is reached by a shaft of over one hundred feet, the Nevada article is on the surface. From the residual liquor after the crystallization of the crystalline salts, the important substance, bromine, may be elaborated in quantities great enough to supply the United States. Its recent employment in preparing the brilliant aniline dye-colors has greatly increased the demand for that article, and having once been prepared by the owner, it is now manufactured by the hundred weight.

ANTHRACITE COAL IN TEXAS.

For a long time supposed to be the sole product of Pennsylvania mines, we have received information of the existence of a five-feet bed of this coal in Young county, Texas. The conversion of bituminous coal into this hard variety is known to be due to the injection of quartz trap and porphyry rocks contemporaneously with the filling of the copper veins last referred to, which are also in the same geological connection. The locality is near Fort Belknap, and is part of the regular carboniferous formation which covers six thousand square miles in Texas, with an average thickness of three hundred feet. Anthracite was also found in New Mexico, Santa Fe county, where large beds are now worked. They are believed to be of tertiary age, and that they have been converted into hard coal by the superincumbrance of beds of melted porphyrys, forty or fifty feet in thickness, which expelled its volatile ingredients. The mines are from twenty-seven to seventy-five miles south of Santa Fe, in veins of four to seven feet.

From the State of Texas also is reported to us extensive deposits of iron ore, in Llano, Burnet and Mason counties. An analysis of it shows 86.87 of the mixed oxides, proving it to be a magnetic oxide, and which will yield 70.35 per cent. metallic iron to the 100 pounds of ore. They are the same in position and in geological position as the celebrated Iron Mountain and the Iron Mountain of Missouri, and surrounded by granite and primary rocks.

Accompanying these ores was a specimen of the magnificent marble found in the same belt as the famed Egyptian obelisks, and also that exported so largely from Peterhead in Scotland.

IRON MOUNTAINS.

A Laramie (Wyoming Territory) correspondent of the St. Louis *Journal of Commerce* writes: "But more wonderful than all the mineral veins found else in this region is the mountain of iron, which lifts its black sides above the surrounding country a few miles to be the least of Laramie Peak. I cannot forbear give your readers an idea of this wonderful deposit than by transcribing a portion of the report of Judge Kingman, of the Supreme Court, who, in company with Mr. Ames, made a careful survey of this locality last September. He says: 'The Black Hills are a long ridge of land running nearly north and south, about two thousand feet high, generally quite flat on the top, with long, steep sides. It is about twenty miles broad on the top, making a long, broad plateau, broken only by the peaks which rise above the general level, and intersected by gorges and valleys that vary in width. We crossed this plateau from the east side, and recrossed five or six miles further south. The iron mountain is on the east side, and where the gorge cuts in two of the rising water cuts through the crest of the plateau. It is an immense mass of cliff, rising several hundred feet wide, rising almost perpendicularly on the west side, and covered somewhat with earth and drift on the east. The cliff is composed entirely of iron, from rock or earth of any description. The blocks are black, smooth, heavy, sharp, edged and crystaline, and break with a fracture almost like cast iron. Peak rises several hundred feet, some say two thousand feet, above the general level of the flat Iron Mountain. But all the way across the plateau are peaks of iron cropping out in every direction. They are by no means so large or extensive as the iron mountain around them is not so great; but they are parts, outlyings, of the same deposit. They are nearly pure magnetic ore in the Black Hills of Wyoming Territory, above ground, than all the teams of North America can haul away in a year.'

"situated in the midst of rich coal and iron fields of these, surrounded by fertile plains capable of producing the food for a dense population, with inexhaustible quantities of timber only a few miles away, and with Cheyenne Pass, Sherman and Dougias creek gold mines, and the North Park placer diggings, all tributary to her as a base of supplies, we think Laramie must become a point of exalting somewhat upon the natural advantages of her location, and for principles unwavering faith in her steady growth and prosperous future."

HOMICIDE AT TITUSVILLE.

A Man Brutally Murdered and Left Weltering in His Blood—Finding of the Body on the Bridge—Coroner's Investigation—The Body Identified—The Affair a Mystery.

A most cold-blooded and apparently brutal murder was perpetrated at Titusville Friday night or Saturday morning last. The body was discovered about one o'clock Saturday morning by a young man named Beebe, son of the proprietor of a hotel at the end of the bridge, but in a state of insensibility, not a corpse lay. The young man who was on his way to work at once returned to the house and informed his father and others of what he had witnessed, and in a few minutes a number of citizens had assembled at the scene of the murder, and the most intense excitement prevailed.

Justice Brennan was notified and summoned a jury to inquire into the case and the investigation was at once commenced.

Near the bridge there was a large pool of blood and about the center of the bridge the snow was trampled down and scattered, indicating to the most casual observer that would indicate that a fearful struggle had taken place there. Drops of blood were traced across the bridge to the hotel, and to the front door of the Buffalo House.

An examination of the body disclosed the fact that the struggle for life on the part of the deceased must have been fearful, and also indicated that the murderous work had been prefaced by a robbery.

He was lying upon his back with his arms outstretched, his head and neck covered with fearful gashes, and his abdomen pierced as by a pointed blade. The instrument used, must have been a large knife or poinard. A notice of the expiration of a life insurance policy for $2,000, by the Ætna Insurance Company, (through the agency of Mr. Wm. Moore) was found in the coat breast pocket, addressed to James Nelson, Titusville, Pa. No other or portion of his dress excepting a pair of kid gloves and handkerchief. The pockets of his pants were turned inside out and rifled of their contents.

The notice from Mr. Tuttle led to the identification of the man, and the news of the horrible and mysterious murder at once proceeded to the residence of H. W. Wisner, brother of deceased, who resides on Franklin street, a few blocks from the scene. Mr. Wisner was roused, and admitted his visitors, who informed him of what had occurred. Mr. Wisner was painfully shocked at the news, and proceeded to say that his brother had been ill for a fortnight, and had been unable to go out until within two days past. He was a member of the Old Fellow's lodge of that city, and attended the meeting on Thursday night. He left the meeting in company with a friend, and had not been at home since. The deceased had but little money in his possession at the time he left home, and it is supposed that he was murdered for some other person.

The Coroner postponed the investigation until ten o'clock, and during the forepart of the day the most intense excitement prevailed throughout the town. The Sheriff's office and the Town Council offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers, or for any information that would lead to arrest and conviction. On fuller investigation drops of blood were found on the pavement in the town, which lead to the supposition that the murderer had himself been wounded. In the river near the bridge two bloody knives were found, and also a pair of scissors, about seven inches long, which had been ground down sharp on both sides, with which it is supposed the fatal wounds were inflicted.

There are a number of theories as to the cause of the murder, but they are all of a speculative character.

THE MURDERED MAN.

The deceased was formerly in the employ of J. S Shank, grocer in that city, but for the past five weeks had been confined to the house from sickness, having only been able to get out for the first time on Thursday last. He was twenty-five years old, and a widower, with one child, a little girl about five years of age, who is living with her mother. He was also living with his brother and was at home to supper, and that was the last seen of him by his family. He was a native of Ithica, New York, and had been in Titusville a number of years. It is stated that one night last summer he was set upon and beaten by a gang of men, who was attacked by some unknown parties near the Buffalo House and had to run for his life.

It is alleged that his wife will be heir to a large landed estate in Chicago, and that there were some motives in connection with this matter for putting deceased out of the way.

We learn by a special telegram that the investigation is progressing, and that the authorities will use all the means in their power to bring the murderers to justice.

STORM IN TEXAS.

One Blow and Snow from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic.

On December 8, at Reno, in the Rocky Mountains, there was such a blinding snow storm that the railroad workmen could not see ten feet before them. On January 31 Cheyenne was overwhelmed in a wonderful storm of snow. On Monday, January 30, Duluth and St. Paul. On January 13 the same began to fall in St. Louis, but only in a gentle way. At Chicago and fasted for three days, falling in clouds and drifting in heavy masses, while the accompanying winds blew in violent blasts. The Chicago journals describe this storm as terrific. Commencing as snow to sleet, and next to rain, and then back to snow. It is remarked that there has been no such storm in Chicago for many years, the severe winters of 1864 and 1867 being colder, but the fall of snow having been light. On January 31 the snow was 20 inches deep in Chicago, and soon attained the depth of three inches, in small, hard crystals. Over the city and surrounding region, bringing a biting atmosphere in which the thermometer stood for many hours within the neighborhood of zero. A combination of driving snow, intense cold, and relentless gales, made the storm unusually severe for those compelled to face it. It suddenly paralyzed the business population toward their up-town homes at the close of the day, and was followed with much suffering and delay. The drifting of the snow upon the tracks of the street railroads made it necessary to shovel up the tracks on nearly all the roads. This necessarily diminished by one-half the number of available cars, and the result was that every car was overburdened with passengers within and clinging upon the outside, while many persons were compelled to walk long distances from the impossibility of obtaining conveyance. The stages in Broadway were entirely useless in the deep snow, and the long files of evening people hurried along, on foot and in various conveyances, muffling themselves in vain against the blinding storm and piercing cold; horses slipped down or fell exhausted; street cars could get off the track, and were, in many cases, easily ran off the track, and were, in many cases, abandoned; cars turned in near the side-walks and abandoned; and drivers and conductors swore.

It is said that Chicago felt the same storm which first appeared at Reno, made its way slowly down its mountainous sides, and hurried across the prairies of Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois. The Government reporters think that they traced its course as far as Chicago, and after that it is not a violent stretch of imagination to assume that this is the same storm that New York suffered from, while it prevailed over that State and the East. Bangor, Maine, reported a thermometer range of 16 to 40 degrees below zero; Alpena, 30 degrees below; Buffalo, 17 degrees below; Wiscasset, 10 degrees below; Lewiston, 30 degrees below. Toronto had the thermometer at 17 degrees below zero, and Montreal at 26 degrees below, with strong wind and snow. Boston had 6 degrees below, and Portsmouth, N. H., and Lowell had from 12 to 16 degrees below. Rochester, Oswego and other points in New York reported weather scarcely less cold, and Philadelphia had the thermometer at only 9 degrees above zero, while the snow and wind interfered seriously with all city travel. The storm appears to have been a very extensive one, and we wonder that the telegraph said so little about it.

AT LAST.

CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

Favre's First Visit to German Headquarters.

LONDON, January 27.—The following particulars have been received of the first visit of Jules Favre to the German headquarters at Versailles. It appears M. Favre arrived at Versailles on the 23d in Count Bismarck's carriage, which had been sent to the Prussian outposts for him. He was much fatigued, but drove at once to the Chancellor's office, where after a long interview he took dinner, after which Count Bismarck held a conference with the Emperor at 11 o'clock of the same night. Count Bismarck, representative of the British Foreign Office, had been appointed before hand of the approaching visit of M. Favre.

Favre Again at Versailles—Another Emeute Reported in Paris—Change of Commanders.

LONDON, January 27.—A Versailles correspondent of the London *Times* writes, under date of the 26th, that M. Favre returned from Paris yesterday, and had another interview with Count Bismarck.

Another *emeute* is reported to have occurred in Paris. The people in large numbers appeared before the Hotel de Ville, and made a demand on the government for more sorties, accompanying the demand with the cry: "To Berlin."

An official dispatch from Paris, of the 24th, announces the separation of the command of the army from the presidency of the government. General Trochu retains the latter office, and Gen. Vinoy is now commander of the forces.

5 P. M.—There is a rumor on the Stock Exchange of the capitulation of Paris, but as yet there is no authentic intelligence confirmatory of the report.

Discussing Terms of Capitulation.

LONDON, January 28.—An official dispatch from Versailles, Friday morning, says: Jules Favre returned yesterday to Paris. He will come to Versailles again to-day, accompanied by a military officer, for the purpose of settling on terms of capitulation. There has been no firing on either side since midnight of Thursday.

Paris Ready to Capitulate.

LONDON, January 26.—A special dispatch from Versailles of the 26th to the London *Telegraph* says: The bombardment of Paris continues slowly, and the shells have fallen near the church of Notre Dame. The total losses of the Germans in the three days of sorties were only 2,000 men. None of the German batteries, except those on the southern and southwestern side of Paris, throw shells into the city. Fires are still occasionally kindled in Paris by the German shells.

The *Times* to-day says: Rumors respecting the impending capitulation of Paris are conflicting. The only positive news seems to be that negotiations are in progress. The Parisians have not yet consented to capitulate. The correspondent of the *Times* writes from Paris that there will certainly be one more sortie and probably more. It will require a firm hand to prevent the enaction of terrible tragedies, for Paris loathes the word surrender, to which it must be forced by its thousands of hungry mouths.

Capitulation Signed.

Special to the World.]

VERSAILLES, January 27.—The capitulation of Paris has been signed. The terms are the surrender of the garrison and the summoning of a national assembly.

Negotiations for the Surrender of Paris.

VERSAILLES, January 27.—Negotiations with reference to the surrender of Paris are now so far advanced that a capitulation is expected to be signed in the course of a day.

The Fall of Paris—The Terms of Peace—History of the Negotiations.

Special to the World.]

VERSAILLES, January 27.—The terms of capitulation of Paris provide for the possession of the forts around Paris by the Germans, but no occupation of the city by them. The Prussian troops, during a visit of Emperor, with the Empress as Regent. A large force will be immediately dispatched in pursuit of Chanzy. Special to the Herald.]

VERSAILLES, January 25.—The terms of peace offered by Bismarck to the French nation are as follows:

First, the cession of the Province of Alsace and that part of the Province of Lorraine known as German Lorraine.

Second a money indemnity of 1,000,000,000 francs.

Third, forty war ships from the French fleet.

Fourth, the occupation by the Germans of France, which I cannot learn. The money indemnity must be guaranteed by municipalities. If this guarantee is refused, in 24 hours, the entire city will be held possession of until acquiescence is obtained.

On the 24th a portion of the French army in advance of truce left the French lines and was met by the Germans. The bearer delivered a letter from Jules Favre, addressed to Count Bismarck, in which permissive reached Versailles, and was placed in the hands of Bismarck. A request for permission for Favre to proceed to Versailles, Bismarck stated that he might. At ten o'clock the same night the Prussian Premier applied to the German headquarters for permission to hold an interview with him. Favre spent the night at the quarters of the Lieutenant of Police. The next day a meeting of the Council of war was held to consider Favre's mission. Gen. Von Roon, Count Bismarck, Gen. Von Moltke and the Crown Prince of Prussia were present, in addition to Emperor William, who presided. The council was held at Versailles, and the result of the deliberations communicated to Favre, who returned to Paris at half past four o'clock the same evening. Favre left Paris under an escort of a dragoon from the avenue leading to the Seven roads. Bismarck, as was taking his daily ride, encountered him, turned his horse's head and rode by the window, conversing with Favre all the way to the gate of the city. It is understood that Favre asked that the army of Paris be allowed to march out with full honors, and take up a position in some unoccupied district, and that the city be given a government, and not resume hostilities for a term of months, to be agreed upon, which would give it time to triumphal entry into Paris by the Germans. These terms were refused by the council, which informed Favre that the only terms of surrender would be the same as that of Sedan and Metz.

Paris Previous to the Surrender.

The state of affairs in Paris is such that political clubs are in arms, and a sortie with 200,000 men was demanded, and Gen. Vinoy refusing to allow the useless butchery, Gen. Le Flax was put in his place. The Reds demand a new Government, and 219 members of the National Assembly have left Bordeaux for the purpose. Three new batteries were opened to-day between the Seine and Bicetre, making a total of twenty-three batteries in all in full activity. It is reported that Belfort will yield before the 29th.

An Armistice Of Three Weeks on Land and Sea.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—Secretary Fish has received the following telegram from Mr. Moran, Charge d'Affairs, London, dated London, Sunday morning, January 29, 1871: "No official news of peace here has officially informed me that the capitulation of all the Paris forts and an armistice of three weeks, by land and sea, was signed about eight o'clock last evening, in Versailles, by Count Bismarck and Jules Favre. The army of Paris will remain prisoners of war in the city, pending negotiations whether they are to be disarmed or not. No details have yet been received. Count Bernstorff thinks it an important fact that the armistice extends over the sea, and that it should be made known as widely as possible."

Terms of Capitulation Agreed on.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, January 27.—Favre was in conference with Bismarck at midnight. Bismarck carries his point. The capitulation involves peace, the cession of Alsace and German Lorraine and part of the fleet. A money indemnity is to be guaranteed by the municipalities of the country. The prisoners are to return home and war to cease. It is necessary some territory be retained to secure the fulfillment of the compact. The Alsace and Lorraine forts are to be the Germans enter Paris. The Emperor will return immediately to Berlin.

Bismarck Denies Negotiating for the Restoration of the Bonaparties.

LONDON, January 29.—Bismarck, alluding to the reported negotiations between Napoleon and the Prussian Government, says the Emperor refers everything to the regency. Bismarck denies that he ever negotiated for the restoration of the Bonapartes, or that he intends to interfere in the domestic concerns of France.

Occupation of the Forts.

VERSAILLES, Sunday, January 29.—The German troops occupied the forts around Paris at ten o'clock this morning, and the entire garrison of Paris, except the National Guard, will surrender their arms. The armistice expires on the 19th of February.

Emperor William to Augusta.

LONDON, January 29, 5:30 P. M., Sunday.—Emperor William has sent the following dispatch to the Empress Augusta:

VERSAILLES, 2 P. M., Sunday.—Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. The regulars and Mobiles are to be retained in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order in Paris. Bismarck has all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to re-victual as soon as all arms are surrendered. The capitulation affects all France. Gambetta to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All armies in the field will retain their positions. Neutrals on neutral ground between the opposing armies to be neutral. This is the reward of patriotism, heroism, and great sacrifices. Thank God for this fresh mercy. May peace soon follow.

[Signed] WILHELM."

Bismarck's Persistency for Peace.

LONDON, January 28.—It is stated in diplomatic circles that the negotiations for the capitulation of Paris would have been concluded on the 24th, but Bismarck insisted on the acceptance of conditions of peace.

The Occupation of the French Forts—Paris to Pay 200,000,000 Francs.

LONDON, January 29, 5:30 P. M.—A Versailles dispatch, just received, says the Twelfth Saxon corps, at ten o'clock this morning, occupied Mont Valerien, Noisy, Romainville, and Fort des Bavarians, Charenton, Montrouge and Vanvres, and a Silesian corps Avry and Bicêtre.

Paris to pay 200,000,000 francs.

The first official dispatch from Versailles was read in the churches of Berlin this morning.

Sir Augustus Eden Appointed Agency Composed of the Empress, Trochu and Favre.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, January 29.—Strong influence is at work favoring the restoration of the imperial family, under a regency composed of the Empress, Trochu and Favre.

The Emperor will not enter Paris, but will return to Berlin on Tuesday, leaving the Crown Prince in command of the Prussians.

Provisions for Paris are being forwarded by way of Dieppe.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

NOTES TOUCHING OPINION IN FRANCE.

In our issue of Monday last, we made brief mention of the fear entertained by thoughtful Frenchmen that France may be permanently broken into fragments as one of the most calamitous results of the continuation of the war after the surrender of Paris. Relative to this subject the *Gazette de France* lately said, "It is no longer to determine whether peace should be accepted or the war continued that an Assembly is indispensable, but to preserve the political unity of the country, to arrest the separatist movement which is extending and growing stronger, through the audacity of certain men encouraged by the weakness of our official rulers." To very many the danger seems very real of complete separation being established between the north and the south by the Prussian occupation. The old divergences of political views and commercial interests may, under the influences of the situation, lead to their legitimate consequences, and the old ideas of autonomy be thoroughly revived among the people of Toulouse, Marseilles and the provinces of the south. The paper already cited lately expressed doubt whether the *préfets* in that part of the country, would regard the summons if they were called upon to proceed to the election of members of a national Assembly.

It is worth noticing that the organs of French opinion which heretofore represented the people, the peasantry included, as earnest if not enthusiastic in the defense of the country, now speak differently. We are now told that while some *departements* have shown patriotism equal to that of the Parisians, many of the others have remained cold and indifferent, because the danger was far away from them. But even in the invaded provinces the peasantry have often acted very ill, practicing a sort of small calculation discreditable to their character as the children of France. Having more to fear from the Prussians than their compatriots, they have been more eager to serve their enemies than their friends. They have reserved their provisions for the invaders, and have also given them information concerning the military movements of their own countrymen, while in fear for their lives and property they have acted as spies in the Prussian interest. M. GAILLARDET says: "I have seen these facts recorded in numerous letters of impartial eye witnesses. Such are the results of mean self-interest, the chief religion of the rustic. To him his country is his field; his patriotism is his cash box. These are the people who have been the support of the empire, its blind cohorts, upon whom NAPOLEON III. relies for his recall into France."

In the present state of feeling in France it is curious to note the steadfastness of the old hatred of England. Even early in the war there was a good deal of sympathy for France among the English, and in the course of the struggle, this sentiment has continually grown stronger, much of it the outgrowth of pity for their powerful neighbor's misfortunes, still more of it the consequence of German arrogance touching neutrality. Then for some time increasing numbers of the English have been looking forward to the likelihood, after the complete and permanent prostration of France, of having to deal with the Germans as enemies. In other words, there is a growing tendency among them to interfere in the quarrel on the side of France. One might have expected a rather prevalent disposition among the French in their friendliness to-day, to forget the past with its long standing feuds and jealousies, and to cultivate British good will. On the contrary, bitter and contemptuous reproaches form the burden of French comments on English conduct. The zeal and industry with which the direct traffic in arms and munitions of war is carried on calls forth no gratitude, though it is admitted to be all right. For what may be called the indirect or roundabout traffic, they have only scorn and indignation. It seems that the chassepots surrendered to the Prussians at Sedan and Metz were sold to English traders, who having effaced the manufacturer's mark, have sold them again to the French as of British make. Then, they say that woolen stuffs of every kind are on sale, manufactured at Rheims and Sedan, seized as pillage by the Prussians in the *departements* of the Marne and the Meuse, dispatched by wagon loads into Germany and thence redispatched to England. In England these products are sold to French mercantile houses in the districts not occupied by the enemy. Through the enormous percentage of the English trader added to the Custom House charge on the readmission into France, these French goods become very costly to the French buyer. In this traffic the average Gallic mind finds reason enough why their hereditary enemies, the British, do not wish the war to come to an end. Such trade is denounced as "shameful," while the simple English explanation—"it is commerce"—is received with a scream of wrath. By it the Frenchman is reminded that "the respectable and god-fearing tradesmen of Manchester (Birmingham) used to manufacture idols for the negroes of Congo." In the recollection of this commerce some of the French are almost indignant that the English presume to raise and send over benevolent contributions for the relief of the miseries caused by the war. The fact is that they are constitutionally unable to comprehend the commercial mind. Without the trade which they complain of and denounce as disgraceful, they would be much worse off than they are.

A good deal of irritation at England, prevalent among French Republicans, is the consequence of the patronage of the late Emperor, so common among the English. A majority of them are afraid of a democracy separated from them only by the Straits of Dover. And, then, the long alliance has left NAPOLEON many friends among them. To many of the aristocracy it seems a becoming thing to stand by the prisoner of Wilhelmshohe in his afflictions. An eloquent letter of GEORGE SAND, addressed to an English literary lady, has lately been published, in which the feelings excited in France by the course of England towards its ally are forcibly expressed. The great novelist says:

"I must say it; the egotistical attitude of England is a scandal to good people and a subject of deep mortification to our most enlightened minds. We did not expect active intervention (what we have seen we think rash); but that in the name of the old ties, so accustomed to the free manifestations of opinion, have not been more moved to speak the words of kind and natural alities; that your press and your meetings have remained silent on the proclamation of the republic; that opinion has not constrained your government to recognize ours, in spite of its necessarily irregular origin; that your government, after its elections in aid of our wounded instead of by a great national movement declaring for the right, for justice, for the existence of a murdered people; this is a wrong which we shall have difficulty in putting out of memory, all the more grievous as all very well remember the over eagerness with which the English Government and English opinion ran to each other in greeting the establishment of the Empire and in offering incense to the Emperor. Instead of carefully applauding the efforts of the liberal party during eighteen years, the people and the press did not conceal the conviction that we had the need, that the country we needed, that we were an amiable, artistic, martial people, but incapable of governing ourselves. Was it from a Protestant country, where a public opinion whose first principle is the inviolability of right and conscience that we might expect such language or little influenced by morality and so discouraging to the few disciples of the folly of liberty?"

When Paris fell, it was generally supposed that all France would succumb, and peace immediately follow. But it seems that there is some reason to doubt whether in the present instance Paris is France. What GAMBETTA has for some time been teaching, to wit: That it would be unsafe to conclude that the fall of Paris must end the war in the complete triumph of the Germans, it now seems possible may come true, and the hasty judgment of nearly everybody for the past few days that war was really at an end reversed. We have it reported from the place where the French Government of Defonse is, that in this war Paris is not France, and that though Paris has capitulated and entered into an armistice of twenty days, at the end of that time France will renew the conflict, and that she has not much short of a million of men in arms with which to do this. How much in all this there is of French vaporing, how much of stern purpose capable of being put in execution, is to be determined. It is to be remarked, however, that the tendency of intelligent belief is that peace will ensue as the result of the present armistice and the action of the National Assembly, which will meet in Bordeaux in the next fortnight. Whether, after terms between Germany and France have been agreed on—if such shall be the actual result—order will reign in France, is extremely doubtful; for there is reason to apprehend a conflict between the North and South of that country when the common enemy has withdrawn.

Vice-President Colfax has received an offer of a salary of $25,000 a year to resign his office and take charge of a private business. He replied that although he intended to retire from public life at the close of his present term, he felt it his duty to remain till the expiration of that time.

The Illinois Legislature has instructed the Senators from that State to oppose the land grabbing subsidy schemes which flood Congress. It is high time that the States should put in a plea for the National Domain, while yet any of it is left. It has come to be the business of not a few Senators and Representatives, in connection with ousiders, to invent and put through schemes of speculation under the pretext of developing the country or fostering commerce. The zeal manifested in this behalf is all the more noticeable in contrast with the indifference manifested for certain great interests, the navigation of the rivers of the country, for instance, which are appealing to Congress for aid and protection. In the range of objects on which the public bounty might be bestowed, what is more worthy than the improvement of the Ohio river, which floats a very large percentage of our internal commerce? And yet, the danger is that this interest will be denied much that is needed, if not set aside altogether. There is no speculation for individuals in it. Whether this fully accounts for the lack of zeal on the part of Senators and Representatives, who are wonderfully alert, to the importance of grand steamship lines asking immense subsidies, the reader will determine for himself. Such suspicion is in the highest degree alarming, and should create a feeling in the land against tolerating for either branch of Congress any other than men who have a fixed character for integrity and capacity, and will represent the people. We know how great is the popular indifference on this point, how much stronger are the bonds of party than the disposition to correct evils that are manifest and deplored; but, after all, it is through a correct public sentiment only that a remedy is to be expected. It is an encouraging fact that the public, paying the penalty of placing vital interests in the hands of a shallow pretender susceptible to antagonistic and not always upright influences, have sometimes determined to tolerate him no longer, and at the proper time carried such determination into execution. This stimulates the hope that the disease which we are considering may bring its own cure. There is at the same time a kind of justice in the inflictions which sometimes follow the vice of confiding great things to utterly incapable and unfaithful hands.

Certainly the river interest has not the slightest wish or intention to interpose the smallest obstacle to the construction or operation of railroads, but desires perfectly free and fair competition. It does ask, however, and will insist, that no unnecessary obstacle be placed in its path. To the building of bridges in any number it does not object if only insists that they shall be so constructed that no injury may be done to navigation. While insisting on its own rights, it proposes not to infringe on the rights of railroads. The welfare of both depends on the growth and prosperity of inland commerce, of which both are the principal promoters, and these great interests should act together for their own good and the good of the great public. It would be unjust and oppressive if the navigation interest, for its own advantage, or for any reason whatever, should, under the color of law or otherwise, throw over a railroad track a bridge under which locomotives could not pass; but such a proceeding would be not a particle more unjust or oppressive than the bridging of streams in a manner to prevent the passing of boats. No such advantage or advantage of any kind should be attempted, nor will any be tolerated by either side. It is not the railroads or owners of steamboats that are chiefly interested. The public have rights superior to either, and the first and great one is in a free course for commerce and trade, more especially on the great natural water courses, without interruption from their artificial competitors. It is free competition that the public demand; and it is the spirit of Monopoly in its very worst form that opposes it. It is gratifying to know that these only true principles have a good prospect of success in the conflict going on in Washington. The representatives of the navigation interest, taking their stand on ground the maintenance of which is vitally important to all the people, have made and are still making a gallant fight; and if they do not succeed, it will not be because they are not right, but because of means and agencies which Monopoly knows how to employ, and of which it is so largely possessed.

The German leaders consider the war terminated, and the manner the armistice is accepted in nearly all parts of France favors this view. The armistice will continue until the 19th of January; and we may safely assume that any disposition that may exist now on the part of Frenchmen to take up arms after that time, is more likely to diminish than increase. The meeting of the National Assembly is at present the point of greatest interest in the near future; meantime the temper of France will be indicated by the decision of the Provinces to elect deputies or by refusig to do so. The Assembly may meet, with Provinces fully represented; and it may divide, the condition of the Southern Provinces, which have been very little affected by the war, being such as, under certain circumstances, to predispose them to set up for themselves. These are some of the more prominent features of the situation in France at the present moment. the prospect being decidedly favorable to a speedy ending of the war, with perhaps an equal prospect of multiplied disorders, and perhaps open dissensions, or even worse, in France.

The Texas Legislature has elected to the United States Senate for a full term General JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS to succeed MORGAN C. HAMILTON, whose term expires upon the 3d of March. Gen. REYNOLDS is a native of Kentucky and graduated from the military academy in 1843, in the class with President GRANT. In 1857 he resigned his commission in the army, but upon the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the volunteer service and served with distinction with General GEORGE H. THOMAS in Tennessee, and afterwards in the Southwest, attaining the rank of Major General of volunteers and of Colonel in the regular army. Since the war he has commanded the Fifth Military District and has acted as Military Governor of Texas, winning praise even from the opposition for the impartial firmness and just moderation of his administration. Once before he refused the Senatorship when Texas offered it to him, and the people of that State can be well pleased that so pure, able, upright and patriotic a man has consented to represent them.

The coal mined in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, during 1870, as appears from the statistics of the trade published yesterday, aggregated over one hundred million bushels. An acre of coal contains an average of about one hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels, but in consequence of the waste and other things incident to mining, one hundred thousand bushels of merchantable coal to the acre is a fair yield, and it often falls as low as ninety thousand bushels. As coal is now mined, the product of last year represented the yield of about twelve hundred acres. At this rate per annum, therefore, our coal acreage is being lessened. Those of the present generation need not concern themselves about this matter, nor enter into any calculation as to the time when our immense coal fields shall become exhausted.

We have no wish to be considered cruel, but would just like to inquire, now that the Senate committee, acting in accordance with the views of the Secretary of War, have reported unanimously against selling the Allegheny Arsenal, in what light we are to view the statement that Gen. SHOLEY was moved in this matter to take time by the forelock, knowing that the Government intended to consolidate some of the arsenals, and that this would be one of the number? Its mate is the assertion that General NEGLEY acted strictly in accordance with the wish expressed by Councils and public sentiment.

It is a circumstance to be noted, that at the banquet given by Cox, of New York, to ex-Senator HENDRICKS and FRANK BLAIR, in Washington, last week, the HOFFMAN men were no where to be found. The occasion took a quiet though earnest turn for HENDRICKS or HANCOCK for President. It should be understood, however, that the friends of Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, feel a growing hopefulness; and altogether the Tammanyites, with HOFFMAN for a candidate, are quite in the shade just a present.

The bill "to incorporate the Southern Express Company," in which Mr. CAMERON is reported to be largely interested, has been sent "sky high" in the House of Representatives. Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, gave the bill a thorough ventilating, and drew the attention of the House to the impolicy of being made "the reservoir" for that kind of legislation, when the bill was laid on the table by a vote of nearly two to one. Either the House is becoming virtuous, or the power of the old leaders is waning.

A curious case was decided on Saturday in Philadelphia, and it is of especial interest, for the circumstances would almost indicate that the old idea of considering a man innocent until he is proved guilty, had been set aside. Dr. W. H. H. Neville, a respectable young physician, was arrested on the charge of committing an abortion, and after lingering in prison for over three months, his case came to trial last week. The principal witnesses for the prosecution, whose evidence was explicit that they saw the accused in his carriage, at the time and place where the crime was committed, under circumstances which would fix the guilt upon him. But he brought in a number of witnesses who proved a complete alibi, showing his whereabouts for the entire day in question, and so strong was the evidence for the defense that the prosecuting attorney withdrew all charges, and at his request the jury gave a verdict of not guilty. Two points in the case deserve attention. First, the delay in the trial, keeping an innocent man in prison under foul suspicion for so long a time. Then, he might have been let out on a writ of *habeas corpus*, but that would secure only temporary and conditional freedom, and could not remove the stigma of the grave charges made against him. For this reason he refused it, and determined to have nothing less than the verdict of "not guilty," that he knew a jury must give. A single day's preliminary examination of witnesses at the time of the arrest would have set forth the facts and freed the man, not only saving expense to the public but doing justice to a citizen. If our State laws do not provide for such a preliminary examination, they are deficient in a most important particular, and the want should be supplied. Then there is a statement of Dr. Neville that the policeman who was working up the case, concealed the two women who testified for the prosecution, where they could see and know Neville and his carriage. It does not seem improbable that this scheme enabled them to be more accurate in their testimony as to identity, and more convincing than would otherwise have been the case. It is a sample of too many of the detective operations of the time, wherein the officer first pitches upon some man as guilty, and then set about to convict him by any way. As we said at the time, this course violates an established principle of justice, and is unsafe. In the hands of dishonest detectives, and there are some such, this plan of twisting facts to convict men is a dangerous power, and none innocent is safe from being tried, arrested and convicted by it.

In view of the more intimate business relations with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that this city and the surrounding country are soon to possess, we trust that President GARRETT will not overlook the explanation to the complaint of "citizens of Hedgesville," Md., published in the Baltimore *American*. In contrast with Mr. GARRETT's remark that freight can be carried from Baltimore to Chicago at fifty-five cents per hundred pounds, they say:

"We are charged from Baltimore to Martinsburg forty cents per hundred pounds; to North Mountain Station forty-two cents, and to Cherry Run forty-six cents, which, being added to the commission charged at way stations ten cents per hundred pounds, would make the total cost fifty-four cents to North Mountain Station, being one hundred and seven miles from Baltimore, whilst for three cents additional the same quantity of freight is carried from Baltimore to Chicago, a distance of eight hundred and twenty-six miles. We have been living in our community that have sent goods to this point from Baltimore, before the railroad was completed, at forty-five cents per hundred pounds, proving that thirty years ago we received goods from Baltimore to Wheeling at a lower rate than we are now charged them by railroad. The farmers of our country have also suffered under this oppression, as twenty-seven cents per bushel for every bushel of wheat shipped from this point to your city, whilst the farmers of an adjoining county, viz., Washington, pay, and their wheat to the same market at the cost of ten cents per bushel over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the distance being but fifty miles."

We have always understood that the Baltimore and Ohio management acted upon the wise plan of making no unjust discriminations against local trade in the hope of regularly obtaining that of the interhearty, popular sympathy with that company is caused by the general prevalence of such an understanding. If the public shall be forced to believe that that company connives at unjust principles, the loss of its local business, for the sake of the transitory gains of through traffic, will be a real rebuke to companies do, little hope will be left that it will be an effectual check upon the oppressive exactions of those companies.

The Montreal agents of two of the most extensive lines of lake steamers have set on foot an enterprise that promises as much benefit to Chicago and other lake ports as to Montreal on New York and other cities. They propose to establish daily communication between Montreal and Chicago, making close connection at the former city with the lines of steamships plying thence to Glasgow, Liverpool and other British ports, carrying goods at about the same rates as to New York, and in about the same time. Trips will be made between Chicago and Liverpool in twenty-five days, including all usual detentions, instead of the present average of forty-nine days between the dates of shipment in Liverpool, *via* New York, and the arrival of the goods in Chicago. Add to this the fact that, the original packages will be unbroken through the entire journey, and the freight from Montreal will be no more than that to New York. These advantages, if realized, will have a favorable influence upon the business of Chicago and other lake ports, and will indirectly benefit other cities in awakening New York to the necessity of correcting the stale abuses, the fabrics for seeing and getting goods through the custom house there.

The Indianapolis *Journal* in an editorial upon the Indiana House of Representatives said, on account of a prominent Democrat of that city, "that the obscenity and blackguardism of which some of the members were guilty on Tuesday afternoon surpassed in coarseness and brutality anything he ever witnessed in a public place. The outrage was highly aggravated by the presence of a lady clerk, whose duties required her to remain there. It charged, too, that in joint convention on the previous Friday, when more than one hundred ladies had assembled to hear the inaugural address and the governor's Rights memorial, Speaker MARK insulted them and disgraced himself by the perpetration of a joke too filthy to put in print. These charges displeased the House and resolutions were passed saying that the article "is false in fact, an insult to the ladies assembled, and deserves its unqualified condemnation." The *Journal* still insists that it told the truth and refuses to retract what it believes to be true.

Elisha P. McClure bought a ticket from Philadelphia to Baltimore on the Wilmington Railroad. Desiring to stop at Port Deposit he asked the ticket agent at Perryville, whether his ticket would be good to carry him through, after so stopping. Being told that it would, he made the stop, but when he got on the train, the conductor refused to recognize the ticket and put him off near Aberdeen. McClure's suit for damages for the rejection resulted in a verdict against him, the court ruling that if he had got the ticket agent and conductor of the train on which he had come to Perryville to write on the ticket that it was good for a subsequent time, then he would have a guaranteed right to ride; but as he had not done so, the conductor of the train on which he subsequently got was not required to take his word unsupported by the written acknowledgment of the agent for him to take another train than the one he bought the ticket for.

A private club of gentlemen devoted to science met at Gen. Delafield's house in Washington the other evening, to listen to a lecture from Prof. Davies, of Columbia College, in opposition to the substitution of the French metric system of weights and measures for internal uses in America. He gave several reasons for his opposition, viz.: the inconvenient length of the unit meter, the base of the system being nearly forty inches. The fact that this unit was not accurately represent the ten-millionth part of the quadrant of the earth's meridian, as was the intention of the originators of the system, the inconvenient nomenclature of its multiples and sub-multiples, Greek prefixes indicating the multiples and Latin the sub-multiples, the difficulty of converting existing measurements into their equivalents in metric units, especially the disturbance of existing measurements of land surface, and the great length of time required to introduce the system and the opposition it would encounter.

Baltimore bewails the "drummers" that have gone from her to New York, the *Bulletin* asserting that "for years past some among the most intelligent and promising young men of Baltimore have gone North for employment as salesmen, both traveling and stationary." It charges, too, that these Baltimore men sold goods for New York in the "Commercial" rooms of Baltimore, and that no benefit Baltimore got from the apparent increase in her import trade was that New York used her wharves as a landing place. The *Bulletin's* picture seems too gloomy to be exact, yet doubtless it is true that Baltimore, as well as other cities nearer home, has not yet sufficiently learned the lesson that in these times of fierce competition no place can succeed in trade without exerting energy and enterprise that will neglect no opportunity to increase its business.

The company running steamers from New York to Brazil wants its annual subsidy of $150,000 increased so that it can dispatch a vessel of light draft once a month, and secure the carriage of large quantities of freight, which, to avoid delay, is transported in foreign steamers and even sailing vessels. The company claims to have developed considerable new trade, and that the United States treasury has received $1,500,000 in duties in the last five years from the single article of cotton transported in its three steamers. In the same time the subsidy has amounted to only $750,000. This exhibit certainly appears to be favorable to the company, and entitles its claims to full consideration, and it may be to recognition within a reasonable limit.

The valuation of real estate in Ohio made last summer seems to be defective. We find in the Ironton *Register* the statement that the five iron furnaces in Scioto county are returned at $38,376, an average of $7,675; the twelve in Jackson county are valued at $116,100, being an average of $9,675; the twelve in Lawrence county foot up $267,229, an average of $22,253 for each furnace, which is three times the average in Scioto, over twice that of Jackson, and a third more than that of Gallia. The rolling mills in Lawrence county, are assessed in a similar ratio of excess over those of other counties. This does not seem right, but we fancy that the only consideration for interested parties is the assurance that it is impossible to procure such irregularities so long as Assessors are human.

The New York *Sun*, reviewing the testimony upon the river obstruction question, is of the opinion that the limit of no less than five hundred feet spans for railroad bridges ought to be established by law, "unless the cost of long spans is greatly in excess of that which can be derived from them." It believes that long spans can be made safe, and says, "the great railroad corporations ought to be willing to pay well for the damage which they do to navigation by the introduction into rivers of any piers whatever." And disinterested man, who examines the subject without prejudice, will agree with the *Sun* in this.

Judge Lawrence, of the Fourth Ohio District, who failed of re-election last October, is also to be provided for in the office of additional Assistant Attorney General, about to be created by Congress. This officer will have the special duty of attending to legal questions arising in and affecting the internal revenue service.

The local agent of the Free Trade League at Cincinnati wrote a long letter to the New York *Evening Post* upon trade in the Queen City, alleging that it is very dull and has been for months, in every business, no one having money or any chance to make any. Of coarse this was charged upon the terrible tariff. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, an uncompromising Free Trade organ, doubted the correctness of this over-zealous advocates' statements, and its reporters, upon interviewing business men in every branch of trade, found that he was entirely wrong in his reports at least. This gloomy fellow did not confine himself to Cincinnati, but intimated that his remarks were applicable throughout the South and West, making a special point upon Western cities. Here he touched the feelings of another Free Trade paper. The *Missouri Democrat* maintains that there is a great impertinence, and says that "St. Louis is a Western city, and her business experience during 1870, and her outlook for the near future, warrant us in insisting that she at least shall be excepted from the wholesale denunciation of Western and Southern localities which this idle calumniator indulges in." The *Post* correspondent said:

"We have been feeling a continued decline in business ever since the war has closed. It has been gradually creeping and deepening upon us, year after year, and now men everywhere, and in all occupations, are making complaints and expressing their astonishment at the long continued and increasing decline in profitable business. The country has been blessed with good harvests,' they say; but how is it that profits have been so diminished, and in some branches have yielded none at all?"

To him the *Democrat* thus testifies in reply: "St. Louis has not been feeling a continued decline in business ever since the war closed' by a long shot. On the contrary, she has gained steadily ever since the war closed. Her jobbing and manufacturing operations. She has gained in capital, in population, in area, in commercial results, manufacturing and all the concomitant industries—in credit, enterprise, energy, intelligence, enthusiasm, and in everything else which enters into the 'make up' of a great, live, progressive American city. The

The very reverse of all this is true respecting the trade of St. Louis, and is also true respecting that of the Great West generally. Our insurance companies, taken together, show great prosperity; the dry goods, grocery, hardware, queensware, leather and shoe, and agricultural implement trades never have been better, while our jobbers, commission merchants, manufacturers, and financiers all show that the prosperity of 1870 has not been exceeded by that of any other year, and their present condition and future prospects never were more flattering."

There is not a single soldier on the Senate Committee on Pensions, except Mr. Tipton, of Nebraska, who was a chaplain. In view of this it is suggested that in the next Congress General Logan should be Chairman of this Committee, in place of Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, whom some name to succeed Mr. Howard, of Michigan, as Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads. Illinois is disposed to complain that Logan should have a better place than Mr. Yates, who is Chairman of the insignificant Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Governor Geary has had repeated occasion to return bills without his signature on account of the blunders in spelling and obscurity of the meaning. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Post* dilated as follows on the subject: "Governor Geary is the mere ministerial agent to execute the will of the people, and he is not a critic of literary curiosities. Not only are the primary rules of syntax and orthography disregarded, but many of them are directed against the fundamental laws of the State. The last bill was one of these bills, which solemnly enacts that the Susquehanna river or some islands in the same—I am unable to divine which—shall be and is hereby annexed to Lancaster county, and thus with respect to the act of ten cents per bushel over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the distance being but fifty miles."

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Some man has been delighted at the balls in Gotham this winter by the quantity of hanging tresses adorning the ladies. The explanation is not the mystery explained. In the cloak-room a fine buxom girl stood, contemplating her luxuriant crimped tresses that reached quite to her waist and bore no other confinement or adornment than a scowl on her brow. Suddenly she took her head and fastened with a coquettish bow upon the side. Here, thought he, is nature at last, but even then an unlucky button caught in the hanging hair, the cloak fell, and being heavy and firmly caught in the back, and the unbidden snood recede from the front, the little, light, wavy locks that fell so becomingly over the forehead with a sudden jerk mount over the organs of veneration and disappear, like a setting sun, down her back, and a moment after the flash is seen in carriages ticked straight back as one can find in a tub of boarding-house butter. The whole gorgeous arrangement was tied on with the blue string at the front.

The Chicago *Tribune* comforts itself thus: "A dispatch from Leavenworth says that Mr. Caldwell, the newly elected Senator from Kansas, is an anti-protectionist. We have some faith in Kansas, but Kansas is of the same creed. Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, has announced that he is in favor of a revenue tariff. General Logan, of Illinois, is on the same side very decidedly. Governor Clayton, the newly elected Senator from Arkansas, is an anti-protectionist. If Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, is a protectionist, he is certainly a much milder type than his colleague senior, Mr. Howard, or his competitor, Governor Blair. We estimate that the Senatorial elections this winter have given the revenue reformers a majority of ten votes in the Senate. No power upon earth or in heaven can help them, so long as they are absorbed in continual efforts to change, without purpose, except the mere desire for novelty, the basis for their tariffs, the rest of their sleeves, the number of their ruffles, the color of their ribbons and the make of their neckties.

In reality there is no reason why these questions should occupy the mass of women at all. A few general principles understood should be the heritage of persons engaged in designing and manufacturing clothing for women, to furnish the latest suited to all times and purposes at the moderate prices for which clothing can be obtained by men.

Special occasions require of course special efforts and special provisions, but the general need in dress is like in food and should be as plain, as subject to as perfect adaptation to its use and nearly as uniform in its character.

Opposition is made to the bill before Congress to aid the "American Mail and Ocean Transportation Company," of New York, in the construction of twenty or more steamships, with docks, wharves and ship yards, machine shops, rolling mills, and the like. It asks the Government to pay interest on bonds to the amount of twenty millions of dollars for thirty years, and to pay to the company a sum equal to the duties imposed on all articles to be used in the construction of the ships.

The opponents of the company make strange charges, as if there can be fashionable reason for the bill that if passed would draw from the Treasury in thirty years about seventy-four millions of dollars, giving no consideration for this vast sum but the transportation of mails and passengers at $1,000 per trip and per annum. The ships would cost about thirteen millions of dollars, according to the plan as described by the friends of the project. If, at the end of thirty years, got the twenty millions named, there would be a margin to their credit of seven millions clear gain after the ships had been entirely worn out. Such is the extent to the Government, if the ships were taken for its use. The bill contemplates no such use, but a foreign House for this company, with bonded warehouses and other appliances, which would not only regulate smuggling on a large scale heretofore unknown, but would end in transferring a large part, perhaps one-fourth, of the duties on imports from the Treasury into the pockets of these speculators.

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The Washington *Patriot* is authority for the statement that the inquiry of Representative Davies in making in regard to the Postoffice Department has sufficiently progressed to disclose glaring frauds, and will make some developments well calculated to startle the country. Any attempt to whitewash these corruptions will only react upon those who may seek that sort of expedient to cover their iniquities. We will wait to see how much of this is to scare, and how much correct.

The movement of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati to open the reading room from one to six P. M. is in accordance with the spirit of the times, and we believe the experiment will be so successful as to invite imitation in other cities. In Pittsburgh it is the Young Men's Christian Association that has the wisdom to make this experiment, which should not be suffered to fail for want of encouragement.

The census is not as good as was expected in New York city. Business did not drop—it fell flat immediately after Christmas and the weather, except for a few days has not been such as to promote skating or seasonable out door sports and gayeties.

The numerous charitable fairs and special public balls seem to have left little time or opportunity for for great parties or entertainments. In fact the party lam is an obsolete institution except as a social convenience to enable persons to pay off a number of small society obligations at once. For no one thinks much of being invited to a "jam" and few do more than "show" for a while to prevent any appearance of slight or neglect.

The latest and most approved methods of entertainments are "receptions," in a series of three or four, or at stated intervals through the winter. Not mere "reception days," which every lady has weekly, or fortnightly, in order that friends may know where to find her at home, and which are printed or written upon her ordinary visiting cards, but reception "evenings," to which the entertainment is provided and to which it is the fashion to give a special musical, literary, social or artistic characteristic. These gatherings are of a mixed character, at the same time more decorous than the old-fashioned grand party, and bring out a class of the fair sex who have kept their time or spoil their clothes in a miscellaneous crowd.

Probably the absence of the latter element is the reason why "receptions" are so much handsomer than "party balls" at any rate. There is a greater assurance of freshness and elegance about the former which is rarely seen among the latter. Ladies wear their most elegant dresses, laces at fewer expense, while for parties, a last season's dress furished up with cheap trimmings is considered sufficient.

LATE REJECTION TIDINGS.

A train of the new striped reversible satin, salmon and white, over a salmon colored satin petticoat. The train was trimmed with a border of old Brussels point, laid on flat and caught back with salmon colored satin bows and white ostrich tips. The breadth of the petticoat was caught down with rosettes of point lace with a small feather tip in the center. Square bodice trimmed with lace and bright colored flowers in the corsage.

A dress of white grey grenadine trimmed with fringed riches of the same and an overskirt of white gaze de chambery, with breeches elaborately trimmed with rich white fringe, light blue sash and turquoise ornaments.

A beautiful dress of light blue Irish poplin trimmed with pleated ruches of the same, fringed out and displaying to great advantage a panic of white Valenciennes lace looped up with black velvet and pink roses, wide sleeves with lace undersleeves, bodice open in front and trimmed to match.

A rich pink silk dress has a demi-trained skirt trimmed with three narrow flounces plinked and headed with white lace cut out. Over this is worn a black lace tunic with *berthe*, which is ornamented at the sides, at the back and front with the sash is worn upon the shoulders with sprays of lovely pink flowers.

A soft, satin-finished *cendres de roses* (ashes of roses) dress has been made with two skirts, the first of material in three different shades. Scant flowering and fringed ruches formed the trimming.

A very handsome dress for a gentleman past middle age, was of wine-colored velvet, with narrow flounces mounted upon fringed flutings of silk and headed with pleated ruches.

The most popular *toilettes* for young ladies upon all dress occasions are composed of white tarlatan, mounted with a handsome muslin overdress, or flounced trimmings, alternately with ruffles or ruches of the seme.

The feather trimmings, which were so fashionable early in the season, are not much seen now. The place of these rich fur is used, even upon ball dresses.

One of the most beautiful dresses worn this season was observed during a promenade in Irving Hall, at the hall of the American club. It consisted of a fine Nile green satin, which is a light wonderful shade of blue green trimmed with rows of rich white lace, put on plain, and headed with narrow bands of white satin. The glittering satin, the beautiful lace, and shining bands of fur recalled the "serpent of old Nile" vividly.

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.

As this is the month for fancy dress balls it may be useful to indicate a few costumes which generally excite attention and admiration.

A "Dolly Varden" dress consists of a short quilted silk or satin petticoat, over which a bright colored chintz skirt is looped up all the way round. High necked black morocco shoes, with rosettes and buckles, "Dolly Varden" stockings, and a hat much cut in a deep point to be laced up, sleeves of the white shirt, and a fichu trimmed with wide lace finish. Long black lace mittens and small lace *coiffure* or cap laid flat to the top of the head and adorned with long ringlets which fall upon each side.

The "Zouave" costume is very new and very pretty. It consists of a velvet vest fastened with five short square basques, a reverse collar, faced with white silk and cuffs, also lined up with white, and discovered on a lace frill which falls over the hand. The waist is worn with a scarlet jacket, which is worn loose and open, so as to show the open ruffle or *jabot* of lace, worn beneath. The petticoat is very short, and is of white serge trimmed with three bands of scarlet cashmere stitched on with white silk in the Grover and Baker embroidering machine. A short jupon of white serge is looped up on either side in a large plait, and a Roman scarf, white, scarlet and green, is folded round the waist and tied up on the right side. Full Zouave trousers coming two inches below the petticoat, and full of the Polish boots, and a white felt *toque* with scarlet plumes, completes the costume. "Winter" wears several short skirts of fine tartalane, looped up with frosted primroses, snow-drops, and holly. The sleeves are short, the body low, and trimmed with white flowers, crystal fringe, and swansdown round the neck, long gloves trimmed at the top with swansdown, white satin boots trimmed with swansdown. Pure crystal ornaments, white wig with long curls, flowers, and crystals arrayed in them to match the dress.

A "Haymaker" is dressed in a short skirt of buff linen, a white linen chemise, of which the top and sleeves alone are visible; black velvet braces, an apron of white linen trimmed with black velvet, and wide-brimmed hat of velvet decorated with daisies and field flowers.

The dress of a "Milk-maid" is simple and pretty. It consists of a striped black and white skirt, a low bodice of scarlet marine with short basques, above which is seen the top of a white linen chemisette. A large black cross suspended from a black velvet ribbon, and a high Breton cape of starched cambric ornament and with a black velvet bow.

The "Village Bride" appears in a short white muslin dress, trimmed with numerous narrow ruffles, and white muslin apron trimmed with three rows of narrow satin ribbon of varied colors, a square muslin bodice ornamented with three rows of ribbon to match, striped stockings, black kid shoes, and a little muslin cap, with a rosette composed of narrow satin ribbon in the three colors. "Mary Queen of Scots" has the advantage of being a striking, and always intelligible dress. Sechach dressed it according to the description of Sir Walter Scott in the "Abbot"—"a petticoat and gown of black velvet with a small ruff open in front, on

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, February 4, 1871.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 1, 1871.

The activity in the local money market noticed in our last report, continues without any abatement, and as it represents the legitimate demands of trade, it represents a very healthy and vigorous condition of our various business interests. As this is not a speculative community like Chicago or New York, it rarely happens that any large amounts of money are required to subserve speculative operations, once in a while the oil rings tilt against each other, and for a brief spell cause some temporary derangement in local monetary affairs, but this so seldom occurs that little apprehension exists of a recurrence. The demand, therefore, on our loan institutions and banking houses comes from the wants of trade, and not from speculators, for they are exceedingly scarce in this city. Since the banks are taking the bulk of good offerings at their boards, we notice a scarcity of anything in the paper line that is passable on the open market, and as private lenders are about as fastidious as bank boards in the selection of paper, it is a difficult matter to negotiate such names as you find in the open market.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The money market continues to work easily at five and six per cent. The indications, as reflected in the Clearing House statement, are that the legal tenders locked up some time since, are returning to circulation, the Mechanics' Bank yesterday morning having held a debtor in the large sum of $1,034,000. The statement this morning shows violent changes, although we believe that no further attempts will be made for the present at locking up. Approved commercial paper meets with a ready sale at 7@7½ per cent.

Government bonds are strong and active to-day, the highest prices having been made at the twelve o'clock call, when 6's sold freely at 109, and closed at 109@109½. Prominent among the buyers were some of the German houses. The 10-40s advanced to 109½@109¾, which is a rise of about one per cent, within a week. These bonds to-day lead "flat," which indicates a considerable "short" interest, although the supply of the bonds in the market is small. State bonds at the first Board were weak, as Tennessees and otherwise Alabama 8s sold at 98½. In railroad bonds Central Pacifics were strong at 91¾. The Union Pacifics were weak and took a sharp downward turn, particularly on the income bonds, which sold at 64 on the call, and which have since sold at 69. The land grants and first mortgages have been comparatively steady. The movement in these securities continues a puzzle to the street. The last decline it appears was started by sales to realize the late large advance, and has been accelerated by unfavorable reports from Washington.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113½	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110	110½	110
U. S. Bonds of 1865	110	110½	110
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	109	109	109
U. S. Bonds of 1867	109½	109½	109¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	109½	109	109¾
10-40s	109½	109½	109¾
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold		111¾
United States 6s of 1881		113¾
United States 5-20s of 1862		110¾
United States 5-20s of 1864		110¾
United States 5-20s of 1865		110
United States 10-40s		109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865		109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867		109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868		109¾
Union Pacific Railroad		89¾
Central Pacific Railroad		90¾
Currency Pacifics		111¾

—The New York *Herald* of yesterday says: The European news started more activity in the gold market, although the dealings and speculation were tighter than was generally anticipated as a result of the important news from France. The full bearing of the capitulation of Paris upon the financial question is a problem so difficult of solution that few operators have had the courage to make any determined venture. In the street and at the Gold Room are now turned upon London, and the course of monetary matters there, as well as action taken as the interpretation for the present of the financial situation. Hence, when at the opening consols and five-twenties were reported higher and buoyant, in the English market, gold opened quietly at 110¾. Later on, when the cable announced a decline in both these securities, gold began to fall, and before noon and touched 111¾. Still later a slight reaction in London was reported, and steady, if not firm, at 111, which figure remained its quotation for the rest of the day. Will peace in Europe occasion such a drain upon the London money market and thence upon our own as to render money active? is the uppermost query in everybody's mind. For a period we have already the fact that large purchases of our five-twenties were made here to-day for Germany, which would seem to imply that so far as the new empire is concerned peace does not as yet find the Fourth and Frankfort bankers afraid to make investments outside their own country. If they have money enough to send away for such purchase now it is easy to see that the end of the war will revive that demand for our securities which was so strongly marked in the years 1869 and 1870. The present strength of gold is also underlaid by the unusually large imports of the past week, which are a constant influence against a decline in the premium. But higher gold means a ready market for our cotton and breadstuffs, of which we have an abundant supply this year, so that the theories of the hour are again complicated by this consideration.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 1, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & N. W.	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¾	94¾	94¾
Do. Scrip	90¾	90¾	90¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Erie	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Reading	98¾	98¾	98¾	98	98	98
Harlem	131	131	131	131	131	131
Mich. Cent.	96	96	96	96	96	96
Lake Shore	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Illinois Cent.						
Cleve. & Pitts.	104	104	104	104	104	103½
P. & F. W.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Rock Island	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
St. Paul	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
St. Paul pref.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ohio & Miss.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	35¼
Ohio & Miss. pref.						
Do. pref.	110½		110½			
Del. & Hud.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Del., Lack. & W.	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾
Canton	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
W. U. Tel.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Quicksilver	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Adams Express	67	67	67	67	67	67
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed. 1 iv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	95	94¾	⅛
Do. Scrip	90¾	89¾	¾
Erie	37¾	37¾	¼
Reading	98¾	98¾	
Lake Shore	96¾	96¾	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104	104	
Chicago & Northwestern	75¾	75¾	
Do. preferred	74¾	74¾	
Rock Island	108	107¾	¼
St. Paul	59¾	59¾	¾
Do. preferred	74¾	74¾	
Toledo & Wabash	55	55¾	
Do. preferred	75¾	75¾	
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	35¼	½
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	
Adams Express	67	67	
Gold	111¾	111¾	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	46½
Catawissa preferred	30¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116½
Schuylkill Navigation	17
Reading	49

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871.

REMARKS.—The snow and ice have nearly disappeared, the waters are rising and matters generally are assuming a more cheerful aspect. We have no changes in the markets worthy of note. Business for some days has moved along quietly, and while there was a fair amount of transactions prices were unchanged. Since the opening of the rivers, sugars, molasses, coffee, &c., are arriving in large quantities, which will enable larger dealers to meet the wants of their trade. In a word all our merchants and manufactures are ready to meet the coming spring trade, and as country dealers are fully aware that Pittsburgh is their best and cheapest market, a heavy trade is anticipated. See columns of COMMERCIAL for reliable dealers.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,457	7,225	14,682
Apples, bbls	1,209	687	1,869
Cheese, boxes	268	202	487
Corn, sacks	4,750	5,870	10,620
Wheat, sacks	6,844	6,694	12,538
Barley, sacks	3,190	5,258	8,448
Rye, sacks	629	1,402	2,031
Oats, sacks	5,220	4,758	10,018
Butter, packages	814	882	1,696
Bulk meats, pieces	1,910	1,975	3,937
Bacon, tierces	90	256	346
Dressed Hogs, ₩ head	220	146	366

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for January 1870 and January 1871. They will be found useful for reference.

	January, 1870.	January, 1871.	Increase.
Flour, bbls	16,161	28,261	12,100
Apples, bbls	2,736	3,915	1,179
Cheese, boxes	424	1,984	1,560
Corn, sacks	16,731	22,319	5,588
Wheat, sacks	19,080	19,958	878
Barley, sacks	13,044	15,271	2,227
Rye, sacks	3,819	3,331	
Oats, sacks	14,930	21,609	6,679
Butter, packages	864	1,702	838
Bulk Meats, pieces	24,847	40,717	16,170
Bacon, tierces	270	676	406

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER.—The market is well supplied. We note sales 1 gal. buckets at $10 50 ₩ doz; ₩ gallon 60@62c.

ASHES.—The market contains a in fair supply of the various kinds. In regard to prices we have no change to note. Sales soda ash, common, 4½ per cent, 3½c; refined, 58 per cent, 3¼@4c; potash, 7@7½c; pearls, 8@8½c ₩ ₩.

APPLES.—The receipts since our last were 100 bbls. The current prices were $4 00@4 50 ₩ bbl. choice selected $5 00 ₩ bbl.

BUTTER.—There is a fair supply in the market; receipts 45 packages. We note sales common to medium at 28@29c choice lots 32@33c; strictly prime lots 32c.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10½c ₩ ₩.

BROOM CORN.—Sales in lots at 5@5½c ₩ ₩.

BEANS.—Small navy $2 00 ₩ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BRISTLES.—Market firm; sales at 30@33c ₩ ₩.

BAKING POWDER.—Regular sales Banner and Royal, 5-lb cans at $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans, $3 00; 1-lb cans, $6 ₩ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The supply is heavy, and prices unchanged; sales at $5 25@5 50 ₩ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market is rather more active, with prices steady at the following quotations: Shoulders—Whole, local trade and country, 11 cts. Sides, ribbed, 12½c; clear do 13½c. Breakfast bacon, 15c. Hams—plain, 16c; sugar cured, 17c. Mess pork in bbls, $21. Dried beef, 18c. Lard—Chicago prime steam 12¼@12½c; Cincinnati kettle rendered 13½@13¾c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 winter strained lard oil, ₩ gallon $1 10.

CHEESE.—Receipts very light, and the market firm at the following figures: Western Reserve 14@ 14½c; Ohio Factory 13c@13½c; Ohio Goshen 16c; New York Goshen 16@16½c; Sweitzer 18c.

CRANBERRIES.—The market was steady with a good trade to-day. The Cape Cod crop is reported at $10 bbl, per barrel, the latter for Sackett's Belle berries.

COAL.—The supply in the market was sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We note sales at Eastern anthracite at 9@9 50 ₩ ton.

CORN MEAL.—Market well supplied; sales at 90 @95c ₩ bushel.

CANDLES.—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 16c; short weight, 15c; stearine 18@19c ₩ ₩.

CIDER.—Sales at $7 ₩ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Market well stocked, with sales to a regular wayat the following figures: Pennsylvania 10c@ 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CEMENT.—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3 25 ₩ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₩ barrel.

CANNON OIL.—The supply on hand is ample. We note sales of standard brands at 32½@36½c by the car load.

DRESSED HOGS—market dull, with sales at 7@ 8c ₩ ₩.

DRIED FRUIT.—There is a good inquiry, and the market shows a somewhat firmer feeling. Regular sales are made as follows: Peaches—quarters 9@9½c; halves, 11@11½c; mixed lots, 10@10½c; 6@6¾c; sliced, 8½@8¾c ₩ ₩.

EGGS.—There is a better feeling, and fresh eggs sell freely at 27@28c per dozen; packed 25@25c.

FLOUR.—Receipts since our last foot up 959 barrels. Both mills and stores report a fair trade demand, and refuse to make concessions to effect sales. We continue to quote as follows: White wheat, fancy brands, $7 63 in barrels, sacks $7 25; red winter, fancy brands, $7 25 in barrels, sacks $7 00; Dayton, Ohio, brands $7 25 in barrels, sacks $7 00; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $7 00 in barrels. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 50; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 30, in sacks $7 00; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 80, in sacks $6 50; Palmetto, in barrels, $6 50, in sacks $6 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—There is a more active demand, and sales are reported as follows: Currants 11c@11½c ₩ lb; prunes 11½@12c; Valencia raisins 15@15½c; layer raisins $2 75 per box.

FEATHERS.—There was a fair demand, and sales regularly made as follows: Live geese feathers No 1 to the trade 80c ₩ lb; do in small way, 85c.

GRAIN.—The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were as follows: Corn, 1,200 sacks; wheat, 1,535 sacks; barley, 453 sacks; oats, 182 sacks; oats, 985 sacks. The market continues firm and unchanged in prices, and good lots find ready sale. We quote wheat as follows: Good to prime at $1 25@1 42; white $1 45@1 50 ₩ bush. Oats are held firmly for sales on track and at depot at 46@47c; store rates 52@55c. Corn—The receipts were heavy. Prices however have undergone no change. Sales of ear at 60@60½c; shelled 60@ 65c@66c; in a jobbing way 65@70c. Rye was more fancied. The current rates were 85@90c ₩ bush, as per quality and condition. Barley indicates a rise that prices have touched bottom; we continue to quote good to choice spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c ₩ bush.

GROCERIES.—The market continues to increase in activity, prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

Raw Sugars—Choice 11¼c; prime 11¼c; good 10c; fair 9¾c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 15c; A coffee 14c; B coffee 13¾c; extra C 13¾c; C yellow 13¾@13¾c; Demerara, boxes, white, 12¾c ₩ ₩.

Syrups—Fair to prime 60@65c; choice 70c; strictly drips 60c; extra honey 70c; lower grade 40 to 55c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19¼c; prime 18¾c; good 18¼@18½c; fair 18¼@18½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@ 80c; Japan fancy $1 60; good $1 40; fair $1 20.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 28c. Cassia 26c.

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at 8¾c; prime 8c; good 7½c.

HAY.—Sales baled at $14@16 per ton; wagon lots $12@14c@15.

HUSKS.—Regular sales at 3c@3½c per lb.

HONEY.—We are noted sales in a regular way at $6 25 for dear; common $5 25@5 50 ₩ bbl.

HIDES.—Sales at 8@8½c ₩ lb.

HIDES.—Green salted (all weights) 10¼@11¼c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7c@8; green salted kip 14c@ 15c; calf 16@18c. Dry Flint Virginia at 20@22.

HORS.—Sales of new crop at 21@24c ₩ lb.

LIME.—Market well supplied; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25. Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL.—We are reported sales at the following: Pittsburgh at 90c@$1; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 13 ₩ gallon.

MILL FEED.—The stock on hand is ample and the demand fair; sales middlings at $21@22 ₩ ton.

POULTRY.—The supply is still light. Dressed chickens bring 12c@14c ₩ lb; turkeys 14@16c ₩ lb.

POTATOES.—We quote reports from first hands at $1 75@2 20; store $1 25@1 30 ₩ bushel.

PIG IRON.—Supply and demand fair; sales at 6@38 for new Tennessee.

RAGS.—Regular sales at 4@4¼c per lb.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

SALT.—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the usual advance from stores.

SEEDS.—There is more inquiry and cloverseed is held firmly at $6 50@6 75 ₩ bush; timothy $5 25@ 5 75; flax seed $2 10@2 12 ₩ bushel.

SAPOLIO.—The market is fully supplied and the demand fair. We are quoted sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP.—Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10¼c; chemical olive, 9c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₩ lb.

SODA.—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3¼c ₩ lb.

TALLOW.—We are noted sales of city refined at 8¼ @8¾c ₩ lb.

TURNIPS.—We are reported sales at $2 00 ₩ bbl, and by the bushel at 60@65c.

WOODENWARE.—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 3 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

WILLOWWARE.—The market remains a good supply, with an active inquiry; we are noted sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ₩ lb.

WHISKY.—Market firm; the following are the ruling figures of the market: Highwines 95c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 08; rye and corn $1 05@ $1 20 ₩ gallon, old. Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₩ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, February 2, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was a quiet one, prices showing a weak and declining tendency, sellers being evidently the most numerous. Prices, however, were not quoted lower, they taking advantage of the market being on the side of buyers, who did not seem anxious to take advantage of the same.

REFINED.

The nominal rates were: Spot, 12c; limes from Feb. to July, 12c; S. O. same time, 11½c; R. O. same time, 12½c; S. O. all year, 11½c; R. O. all year, 13½c. We did not hear of a single transaction.

REFINED.

The refined market was quiet but firm, dealers not disposed to make concessions. We quote as follows: February, 25c; February, March and April, 25¼c; March to June, 25¾c; March, 25¾c; April 25¾c; May, 25¾c; B. O. first six months, 27c asked.

SALES:

2,500 bbls February, ... 25c

COOPERAGE.

OIL BARRELS.—Market firm, owing to temporary scarcity. Sales 500 on spot at long limit at $1 75. We quote at $1 75 deliv'ed free spot barrels.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, February 1.—Spot or regular, $4 70@4 75 on lower creek for 43 gravity; 44 gravity $4 90; buyers same time, $4 80; market quiet; Oil City delivery, $5 00.

TITUSVILLE, February 1.—Market about $4 60@4 70 and tending on the upper road.

NEW YORK, February 1, Closing January 31.—Crude in bulk firm; 16c asked; 15½c bid. Refined, with only a moderate amount of stock offering. Refined has shown less excitement and prices have settled some, as the demand has been fully supplied. From exporters and speculators: 24½c is asked; 750 bbls were sold at that price. Philadelphia delivery: Prices a fraction easier. Refined in bond: Refined for spot delivery 24½c, and February at 25c. We note the sale of 500 bbls on spot at 24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—Market quiet and nothing doing: S. W 24½@24¾c; future—February, 25c; March, 25¼c; April 25¼@25½c; May 25½@25¾c; B. O. first six months 26¼c. Crude 13¾@ 14c.

TITUSVILLE, February 1.—The *Courier* says: The market was more quiet, and during the morning, early to-day, but weakened materially at noon to-day. On the upper road sales were made at $4 65 in the morning, but the demand died away weaker, and in the evening offers at $4 60 for... close. On the lower road sales as low as $4 55 at... close. On the lower road little was doing, and buyers were off. The ruling figures for spot was $4 75, with... and closed quiet and a shade weaker.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, upper road, regardless, $4 65; 1,000 bbls upper road, regardless, $4 60; 400 bbls upper road, regardless, $4 55; 4,000 bbls lower road, regardless, $4 70. 1,000 bbls lower road, regardless, $4 70.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, February 1.—Market very unsettled but firm and lower; regardless $4 60@4 90; gravity $4 70 on 44 gravity. Oil City, regardless $4 80@4 90; gravity $4 95@5 00.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—Crude 13¼c. Refined—spot nominally 24½c; February 25c; March 25¼c; April 25¾c; May 25¾@25¾c; B. O. first 7 months, 26¾c old, 27c asked. Market quiet; nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, February 1.—Market hardly opened yet, but firm and a little weaker.

ROUSSVILLE, February 1.—Market quiet but firm; offering $4 80@4 85. No inquiry and no transactions.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 1.—Market very much unsettled; offering $4 70 for spot. No oil offering and nothing doing.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 1.—Market quiet and firm at $4 85.

NEW YORK, February 1, 3 P. M.—Market duller but firm; bulk crude held at 15¾@16c. No sales. Refined unchanged at 26½c. No sales.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 28, 1871.

There continues a good degree of activity in raw irons. Prices are well sustained. Holders are generally well sold up, and are firm in their views as to prices, and in most cases are refusing offers at present prices for future delivery. The stock on hand continues limited, whilst the daily receipts are fully equal to fill previous contracts. We are reported the following transactions:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

200 tons medium forge, at furnace.....$25 00—6 mos.
100 tons No 1 forge.....30 00—6 mos.
100 tons gray forge.....31 00—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge.....31 00—6 mos.
300 tons close gray do.....31 00—6 mos.
100 tons close gray forge.....31 00—6 mos.
100 tons gray forge.....31 00—6 mos.
200 tons medium gray forge.....30 00—4 mos.
200 tons gray forge.....31 00—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge.....31 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

250 tons No. 2 extra.....30 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 2 extra.....30 00—6 mos.
50 tons No 1 foundry.....36 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 3 neutral forge.....31 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 1 extra foundry iron.....35 00—4 mos.
100 tons red short forge at furnace.....26 00—cash.
100 tons red short, forge at furnace.....26 00—cash.
50 tons No 1 foundry.....33 00—4 mos.
200 tons Chickies forge.....33 00—cash.
200 tons gray neutral.....31 50—4 mos.
200 tons g., ay neutral.....31 50—4 mos.
70 tons No 1 foundry.....35 00—4 mos.
50 tons No 1 foundry.....35 00—4 mos.
70 tons No 1 foundry.....34 50—cash.
50 tons No 1 extra foundry.....34 00—4 mos.
50 tons No 2 foundry.....32 00—4 mos.
100 tons white and mottled.....29 00—4 mos.

Allegheny Coke.

200 tons Red Bank.....$31 00—6 mos.

Blooms.

20 tons Juniata.....$85 00—6 mos.
20 tons Juniata.....86 00—cash.

Coke.

800 tons Lake Superior.....$ 9 00—60 d'ys.

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 4, 1871.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$11 25
I X, 10x14, charcoal	14 25
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 75
I X, 12x12, charcoal	14 75
I C, 14x20, charcoal	12 25
I X, 14x20, charcoal	15 25
I C, 14x20, loaded	11 75
I X, 14x20, loaded	13 75
Pig Tin	

Our Invisible Enemies.

The raw, astringent atmosphere of winter creates and aggravates many ailments. To protect themselves as effectually as possible against the invisible dangers which surround them at this season, should be the especial care of persons constitutionally delicate. As there is no medicinal preparation in use which so thoroughly braces and invigorates the stomach, the liver, and the nerves, as Hostetter's Bitters, a course of that agreeable tonic is particularly advisable for dyspeptic, bilious, and nervous sufferers, in the cold, damp, and trying weather which generally prevails in our climate at this period of the year. Sudden chills have a very bad effect upon dyspeptics and individuals of bilious habits, not unfrequently producing congestion of the liver or bowels, or low fevers, sometimes of an intermittent or remittent character. Attacks of rheumatism are also to be apprehended, and when there is a tendency to that complaint the Bitters will be found the best preventive. The operation of the great vegetable tonic is direct and simple. It stimulates and strengthens the digestive and secretive organs and the nerves, and puts the system in a condition to resist the action of those formidable foes of vitality, a low temperature and unwholesome winds and fogs. By quickening the superficial circulation, without creating anything approaching to fever, it imparts tone to the skin, and thus renders the surface of the body comparatively impervious to unhealthy external influence.

EAST LIBERTY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, January 31, 1871.

REMARKS.—The dealers in live stock use a common phrase—have been "getting their money back." The run of stock during the week was light all round, and they sold better at stronger prices. With regard to cattle, the prospect for the coming week is good, and should the arrivals not be too heavy prices will be maintained. A large number of hogs are reported on the road, and it is thought prices may rule firm at ¼ to ½ cent lower on Monday. Sheep sold steady all week at quotations, the pens being cleared at the close of the market.

ARRIVAL AND SALE OF STOCK.

Yard Master C. R. Martin reports the following as the number cars cattle, hogs, sheep, mules and horses received during the week ending Saturday, January 28

	Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	118	Horses	26
Mules	3	Hogs	82
Sheep	72		
Total			326
Last week			324

CLOSING PRICES.

Cattle—Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $6 50@6 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 00@6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 00@5 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 00@5 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 25@5 00.

Hogs—Extra Philadelphia $8 40; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $8 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $8 10; rough to common, 150 to 200, $7 50; light stock hogs, not quotable.

Sheep—Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50@5 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@3 75; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00@1 50.

SALES.

We give the following sales of cattle, hogs and sheep for the past three days, with the prices reported:

Cattle.

No.	Weight	Price.
Biddle	19	$5 75
W. Hines	9	4 50

KELLER & ULERY SOLD TO

P. Klemmens	32	6 62

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

Wm. Kelley	20	5 50

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

R. Maines	13	5 50
R. Maines	2	4 00
R. Maines	2	3 25
R. Maines	2	2 25

P. R. ASBURY SOLD TO

P. Klemmens	6	6 25
P. Klemmens	3 cows	4 50

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Thos. Lamb	31	6 00
Thos. Lamb	2	4 00
Wm. Hinds	1	4 25
Wm. Hinds	1	5 00
C. O. Briggs	96	112 410
P. Klemmens	16	30 250

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

J. Voetter	36	45 80	84 off
Y. Lemle	2	2 50	
W. Hinds	1	90	
W. Lamb	1	1 10	
J. Urban	6	5 80	
Thos. Lamb	27	18 210	
R. Mayne	17	18 810	
Briggs	1	8 00	
Briggs	1	9 10	

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

No.	Weight	Price.
H. G. Imhoff & Co	42	7 35
Wesley Hedges	42	8 10
W. Newport	5	7 90
Gansler	27	5 50
Voetter & Co	1	5 70
Gansler	41	7 70
E. Smith	9	5 80
H. Williams	2	3 50
E. Smith	13	3 80
Williams	2	3 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD TO

Imhoff & Co	83	29 50
Reynhalter	49	14 50

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1870.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.			
Acetic	lb	18 @	32
Citric	lb	80 @	85
Oxalic	lb	27 @	28
Tartaric	lb	75 @	80
Alcohol, gall	1 90 @	2 20	
Aloe.			
Cape	lb	16 @	18
Socot	lb	35 @	40
Am. Carb	lb	23 @	25
Aqua	lb	12 @	14
Arquetta	gal	1 00 @	1 30
Ashes Pot	lb	8½@	9
Soda	lb	4½@	5
Bal. Copa	lb	95 @	97
Bay Rum, gal	2 75 @	4 50	
Bark.			
Cassia	lb	25 @	27
Cinch'd	lb	1 65 @	1 75
Pale	lb	25 @	30
Corn	lb	50 @	60
Black Lead.			
American	lb	5 @	6
East Ind	lb	11 @	13
German	lb	9 @	11
Blue Mass	lb	73 @	74
Blue Vit'l	lb	60 @	70
Borax ref	lb	33 @	36
Brass roll	lb	25 @	30
Flor Sul	lb	5½@	6½
Calomel A	lb	1 05 @	1 10
English	lb	1 85 @	1 90
Camphor	lb	1 00 @	1 05
Cantharides	lb	2 00 @	2 10
Chem. Ger	lb	42 @	44
Cream Tar	lb	44 @	46
Chloro'm	lb	1 45 @	1 50
Coca	lb	1 00 @	1 10
Cochineal	lb	94 @	96
Cop. Ips	lb	5 75 @	6 00
Copp'ras	lb	3½@	3¾
Cubebs	lb	1 25 @	1 30
Culebia	lb	30 @	40
Cuttbear	lb	30 @	40
Emery En	lb	10 @	12
Ext Nic ips	lb	70 @	75
Sulph	lb	68 @	73
Ext Logw	lb	12½@	13
Log Chips	lb	5 @	6
Italian	lb	40 @	45
Sicily	lb	13 @	15
Fustic chi	lb	3 @	4
Fustic ext	lb	12 @	14
Gum.			
Arabic sts	lb	52 @	57
" White	lb	72 @	78
Assafœtida	lb	25 @	30
Shellac	lb	45 @	55
Myrrh	lb	55 @	60
" Flake	lb	1 10 @	1 30
Gaiac'm	lb	1 00 @	1 10
Indigo Ma	lb	1 40 @	1 60
Span fl'r	lb	1 55 @	1 60
Iodine, res	lb	5 00 @	6 00
Jalap Ber	lb	70 @	75
Log Camp'h	lb	44 @	46
Mace	lb	1 60 @	1 62
Maidde	lb	17 @	19
Magnesia

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
A clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

LAW VS. DOCTORS.

In the *Commercial*, of Friday, we were told that some stir is created in Harrisburg by a bill just brought before the Legislature for the regulation of medical practice in the State. As we have not seen the bill, we are unable to designate its provisions particularly, and know only that its tenor is to prohibit any one from practicing medicine unless he has had a diploma from some recognized medical college. It is verily no wonder that a sensation is produced by the mere threat of such a statute! Truly, to many people the proposition must seem conclusive evidence that the time is out of joint. What did our fathers fight for if not for liberty, and what is the use of our democratic institutions if they fail to secure us against monopoly and aristocracy? What becomes of our boasted progress, if we in this year of grace, after so many decades of republican government, are to be subjected to the tyranny and degradation of so flagrant an encroachment upon individual freedom? What, what, what, as GEORGE the Third used to say, shall medicine, the noble art of healing, be the only profession among us hedged in by legislative enactments and its professors protected against the competition of men qualified to cure by the endowment of genius, furnished with a diploma by nature herself? To make it illegal for a man to practice medicine without a diploma from a recognized medical college—what is that but to throw additional difficulties in the way of aspiring through ignorant men? Have not genius and ambition, hampered by ignorance, been obstacles enough already to overcome in order to get up in the world? Will an intelligent and patriotic people consent to an act the effect of which must be to render ambitious strivings not only more difficult than they are but criminal as well, when fame and money in the practice of the healing art are their objects? Interrogation is a potent logical as well as rhetorical artifice. It enables the reasoner to avoid definite propositions, or to throw upon the hearer the business of forming them, while impressing him by the manifest earnestness and convictions of the speaker.

Though not convinced ourselves by the array of interrogatory ornaments arguments by which the bill in question is assailed, we fear that they will seem so powerful to a very large proportion of the people, as to render the proposed statute nugatory if adopted. The old Roman saying applies in the case, "laws without manners are invalid:" an enactment unsustained by public opinion is not likely to be strictly executed, and if executed may do more harm than good. Comparatively few people even in this enlightened state have any adequate notion of the perils they incur when they take the medicines or endure the manipulations of a charlatan ignorant of everything that a physician ought to know. Then the disagreement among the regular physicians and the variety of schools have had the effect in many lay minds of relegating the whole subject of medicine into the regions of speculative or uncertainty. To very many, again, all curative agencies and processes are looked at enveloped in mystery. Though they apply remedies, they say, with the Son of Sirach, "It is not the herb or the mollifying plaster that restores the sufferer to health, but the word of the Lord which healeth all things." To great numbers the words express more than a theological truth. In this view, especially when they have suffered many things of many physicians in vain, it is not strange perhaps that uneducated people are willing to try the quack.

> Nay, men of skill, of apprehension quick,
> Spite of their knowledge true in him when sick,
> Though he can neither reason, write nor spell,
> They yet have hope he trash will make them well;
> And while they scorn his parts they take his counsel.
> Whip! when his nerves had once received a shock,
> Sir Isaac Newton might have gone to Rock.

It is to be feared that if the proposed bill becomes a law, many will betake themselves to the quacks for the sake of the relish imparted to folly by the satisfaction of breaking a law. It is also certain that the enactment will give a tenfold increase to the audacity of many practitioners of medicine whose powers of mischief will be increased by the distinction. Then there may be a few medical men in the State who by much study and experience have become qualified for the profession without a diploma. Such men would be wronged by the act. Finally, perhaps legislation of the kind proposed ought to be preceded by some additional legislation on the subject of existing medical schools in the State. At present those institutions, at least some of them, are believed not to be exceedingly careful either in exacting high preliminary attainments in the young men whom they admit as students, or in requiring very solid and extensive knowledge in those whom they honor with diplomas. Much might be said on this subject. Our present object is merely to direct attention to it in connection with the proposal to prohibit from practice all non-graduates.

THE Philadelphians are wondering at the delay of the Legislature in passing the bill to incorporate the Ocean Steamship Company, and suspicions are beginning to be entertained that the time for paying out money or stopping has come. It is intimated that the fact that the Central Railroad is connected with the scheme, though only as a liberal donor and indorser, is the reason for the delay. About the precise motive therefor persons may differ, though few who are fully informed of the dominating influence at the Capital will be disposed to wonder that rumors of tribute being exacted should be afloat. The *North American and Gazette* puts the complaint into the following shape:

> "So far as we know there is nothing objectionable in the bill of incorporation, and its approval by the Senate confirms this belief. What reasons the Committee on Corporations of the lower branch of the Legislature have for delaying the progress of so important a measure remains to be seen. The natural course for so commendable a scheme would have been immediate and hearty action; yet here we find a committee, a large number of whom are representatives from this city, throwing obstacles in the way. What the motive is we are not prepared to say. What it appears to be is unfortunately too evident, and adds another to the accumulating arguments of corruption at the Capital. For their own fair names' sake we hope that the representatives composing the committee will speedily assign some proper reason for their obstructive action. Until they do they must be made to feel that the interests of a great city and a great State are too vast to be trifled with."

The *Inquirer* expresses itself with still greater plainness and emphasis. It lays the charge of attempting to extort money at the door of the House Committee on Corporations, of which SHERLOCK, of Beaver, is the Chairman, and frees its mind about the business as follows:

> "The motive actuating these men is too plain to require explanation. It stands confessed a clear attempt to extort money from the promoters of the steamship line; and those in this "ring" have been guilty of a crime for which they deserve to receive the contempt of their outraged constituents. If the Pennsylvania Railroad Company consent to make a step with which we have no sympathies, it deserves no charter for the steamship project."

The railroad company might have been in the hands of friends, but it is not,—if by its own choice the "honors are easy."

IT is no exaggeration to say that millions of hearts have been relieved by the announcement of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S safety. Though the report of his having been burnt as a wizard was some time ago proved false, and though the Doctor's father-in-law, the Rev. Mr. MOFFAT, familiar with Africa by life long residence, and the Doctor's friend, Sir R. MURCHISON, familiar with Africa by prolonged studies, have all along felt and affirmed assurance of the explorer's safety, the general public, vaguely aware of the perils of his situation, had slight hopes of his return. If LIVINGSTONE lives to prepare an account of his last journeyings, the narrative will be received and read by the world with such curiosity and interest as no traveler's record in modern times has ever before excited. Decisive and satisfactory answers may be confidently expected as to two or three of the most important questions in African geography, the true sources of the Nile being one of them, while the personal adventures are likely to surpass in interest any invention of the most powerful imagination. However improbable many of the details may seem they will all be strictly true. Having survived such adventures, it is little likely that LIVINGSTONE will ever be long contented in the monotonous quiet of England or Scotch life. Having published his travels, he will probably return to Africa and die in the endeavor to complete some enterprise of exploration suggested by his last tour.

FALL OF PARIS.

The siege of Paris seems to have at last ended in capitulation, upon the whole the most wonderful surrender in history. The "horrible dread," the "frightful vision," as the possibility of capitulation was characterized by a prominent Frenchman a few weeks ago, is at length a reality. An army of two hundred and forty thousand men and more than three hundred thousand National Guards, in all rather more than five hundred thousand armed men, form a part of the capture gained by the Germans in the submission of the great city of two millions of inhabitants. Fearfully hard as are the terms of capitulation, reported in another column, as offered by the Germans, they are not harder probably than the Government of Defense have for some time expected. They must all along have been aware that by prolonging resistance they were increasing the irritation of their enemies, and also giving them grounds in justice for exacting harsh terms of peace. The great danger is that though Paris may accept the terms offered and do what it can to make peace, the provinces will reject them and continue the war. Under the dictatorship of GAMBETTA, the process of national disintegration has been rapidly going on. Should Northern France voluntarily, or under Prussian occupation, agree to the German demands, Southern France may declare its independence and refuse to share the burdens of the war. The national unity brought about by so many centuries of struggle, may be again destroyed forever, or to be restored only after many years of civil war. This is the danger which has given most concern to such men as GUIZOT and ECKMANN, of the well known literary firm ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN. Whether or not this tendency towards secession and national dissolution continues, it is difficult to understand how under present circumstances it is possible for the French to guaranty compliance with any engagements which the actual Government may make with the Germans. GAMBETTA and his partners may or may not agree to call a representative Assembly. If they despair of final victory, they will likely agree to the measure. An Assembly of the kind in which the twenty millions of small proprietors have a voice, will probably favor the restoration of the Empire. Or the people of the South may even now decline to send representatives to such an Assembly, choosing to govern themselves. In any case, the prospects of France do not appear much brightened by German offers of peace. The fall of Paris does not diminish the interest of the situation. With greater concern than we have waited for the news of the capitulation may we wait for information regarding the effect of the great event upon the people of the provinces, and especially of the South.

AT 1:50 P. M., on *Friday*, July 15, 1870, the Corps Legislatif of France declared war against Prussia, with the approval of the people and with M. THIERS alone protesting against the madness of the popular acclamations. On the next *Friday*, the Emperor of the French prepared to leave for the front, after a reception of the Chambers, at which the President in an address threw the responsibility of the war on Prussia. On the next *Friday*, the 29th, NAPOLEON, having arrived at Metz on the previous afternoon, took command of the army, amid the enthusiastic cheering, *vivas* and other loyal demonstrations of his troops, established his Imperial Headquarters and issued his proclamation to the army, closing with the words: "The eyes of the universe are upon you. Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization!" On the next week the solitary victory of Saarbruck was followed by the disasters of Weissenburg and Woerth. On *Friday*, the 19th, the bombardment of Strasburg began. On the next *Friday*, the Prince Imperial was hurried away to a place of safety, and on *Friday*, September 2d, Sedan surrendered, NAPOLEON'S imperial power was broken and the Empire was dissolved. On *Friday*, the 16th, the French Provisional Government raised the blockade of the German ports. On *Friday*, September 23d, Toul capitulated, and on *Friday*, the 28th of October, the people of Paris were stunned by the first official announcement of their greatest misfortune—the surrender of Metz, although it had taken place on Wednesday, and was previously known in England and America. On *Fridays* also took place the battle of Longueville, the sortie of BAZAINE from Metz and the first battle before Paris, in each of which the French were defeated. As if all these were not enough to make the French believe that Friday is indeed a fatal day for them. The terms for the surrender of their capital itself were concluded on *Friday* last, January 27. None can refrain from hoping that the fall of Paris may be the last black Friday France shall know for years to come, and that with the blessings of peace all the ravages of the war may be repaired, under republican institutions that shall be confirmed and perpetuated by the disbanding of the standing army and the establishment of free common schools.

WITH a portion at least of the French people Mr. WASHBURNE has won golden opinions by remaining in Paris during the siege. A few days ago a French journal made mention of "the magnificent spectacle presented to the world by the representatives of two republics (the United States and Switzerland,) bravely and faithfully remaining at their posts, in spite of the dangers and privations which threaten their existence, while the embassadors of Emperors and Kings have not deemed it prudent to incur the same risks." It further remarked that the American Minister had been a sort of Providence not only to his compatriots but to all strangers since the Germans completed the iron circle of investment. Even the British Lion, we are told, has found it necessary to seek an asylum under the protecting wings of the American eagle as often as one of Her Majesty's subjects wished to leave the French capital. A compliment is then paid to American bravery in general. Our audacity, it seems, has been fully demonstrated by the fact that "ladies and gentlemen, habituated to all the luxury of refined life, not only remain in a city menaced with bombardment, but expose themselves daily and hourly to the many perils of the duties to which they devote themselves in the ambulances." It is indeed rather remarkable that so many Americans have chosen to share the dangers and privations of the siege. No doubt, some have staid in the hope of being able to protect property which could not be removed. Others did not choose to run away from their French friends in misfortune, but seized the opportunity of rendering helpful service in return for favors received in long residence. Some may have been unable to withdraw themselves from the fascinations of the place, even in the horrors of war.

By supporting Commissioner PLEASANTON in his recommendation that the income tax be totally repealed, General GRANT is responding nobly to popular sentiment and acting up to the declaration that he would have no policy to urge against the will of the people. This action on his part has had little less than a magnetic influence on the country, and gives him strength at a moment when it was needed for the success of his administration. Commissioner PLEASANTON aptly characterizes the odious nature of the tax, sound policy having already demonstrated the wisdom of an early and radical reduction of the taxes for the sake of the business interests and political success. In this respect has General GRANT proved that he is a practical statesman and a shrewd head of a great party on whose success depend the peace and prosperity of the country. Though there is a degree of reluctance on the part of Congress to act in opposition to the recommendations of Secretary BOUTWELL, there is a strong probability that the almost universal wish will not again be disappointed, and that the odious tax will be swept away. Then should follow Civil Service reform. These two measures woven into that for the rigid, honest and economical enforcement of laws for the collection and disbursement of the public moneys, would constitute a policy on which the Administration could stand against any and every assault of its enemies.

CHICAGO is going to try to make steel rails, and for this purpose the Chicago Rolling Mill Company has added $300,000 to its capital. The mill as now will have a daily capacity of seventy tons of rails, and will require one hundred and fifty men in addition to the thousand now employed. The erection of the new buildings will begin as soon as spring opens. Such home facts as these do more to convince the people of the Northwest of the practical benefits of protection than columns of newspaper talk avail to instil the doctrine of free trade.

IT was at the end of a square and hard fight that Commissioner PLEASANTON triumphed in the Senate on the odious Income Tax. It was, furthermore, a victory strictly in accordance with the policy of General GRANT'S Administration, and which Secretary BOUTWELL has thus far been able to successfully resist—the policy of "having no policy opposed to the wishes of the people." Not only does the vote sustain the Commissioner, but the Administration, and this, too, not only as regards the declarations of General GRANT'S inaugural, but the recommendation of his last message for a speedy reduction of the taxes. It has for a long time been a matter of no little surprise that the Secretary should so persistently adhere to the odious tax. It is not to be doubted that General GRANT, to the extent that the Secretary has been regarded as representing the administration, has felt himself compromised by such a course. That he has lent no inconsiderable degree of favor to Commissioner PLEASANTON in his combat with the Secretary, we are prepared to believe; and we are not at all surprised to hear that, in view of the vote in the Senate, the Secretary will probably resign. There is yet hope for him in the House of Representatives, when there should be none, reflecting as that body is supposed to do directly public sentiment. The Secretary may or may not conclude to make another stand in the House. There ought to be no doubt what will be its action on Senator SCOTT'S repealing bill; but we all know what influences a Secretary, with immense patronage to dispense, himself earnest, and no doubt perfectly sincere, is able to wield with men having at least one eye to patronage as the means of their own political support and advancement. Were the people less unanimous and earnest one might well fear for the result; but now that the question of repealing the income tax has become in a considerable sense a test question with Representatives and the administration, a good deal of confidence may be felt that the will of the people will prevail in the House of Representatives, as it has after a hard struggle prevailed in the United States Senate.

THE conflict between the Railroads and the people is being conspicuously illustrated in Congress. It is reported to us that Representatives from Pennsylvania declare that they dare not vote for the River interest against the Railroads, on the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge question, for fear of endangering their re-election. That it would come to this no one has doubted; therefore the degrading confession will excite no particular surprise. It is not difficult to understand that with a certain order of men duty goes for nothing; and such cowardly characters are quite likely to make the mistake of losing sight of their only true and safe cause regardless of consequences. There are no consequences to be dreaded half so much as the reprobation surely to be visited on the head of the Representative who sells himself, or through fear betrays his trust. It is familiarly whispered in Washington who some of these weak-kneed and treacherous hearted Congressmen are. With some of them the question is, whether to dodge or take the price and vote squarely according to the bond. He who pursues the latter course, will be more worthy of respect than he who takes the former method of betraying his constituents.

A CONTEMPORARY charges General NEGLEY with being lukewarm in the matter of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge question, and that he is not giving the subject the attention it really deserves. We regard the free navigation of the Ohio river as something absolutely indispensable for the prosperity of the city of Pittsburgh. We know very well that Pittsburgh alone is a very small part of that immense district fed and clothed almost by the commerce on the Ohio. But we refer to the city, because in it General NEGLEY is directly interested, and because he is so, we can not realize the fact of any neglect existing on his part. Until we have better assurances than those referred to, we will believe that our representative in Congress fully realizes the necessity of the removal of the obstructions arising from the illegal construction of the Newport bridge, and that he will do all in his power to further the wishes of his constituents in that respect.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Gen. NEGLEY'S divided allegiance is seen on all sides and freely commented on in Washington. He is in the position in which weak men are liable to find themselves, situated as he is with reference to the Bridge question. He hesitates to act positively with his constituents by supporting the navigation interest, because he fears the Railroad influence, and he dare not declare openly for that side of the question, because he knows that to do so would be treachery to his constituents. The gentle discipline of the *Gazette* may prove beneficial, but whatever be his action in the end nothing can save him from the penalty he has already incurred by his halting course.

H. BUCHER SWOPE, Esq., has written a letter in reply to some inquiries from Senator GRAHAM concerning Mr. WHITE'S Fee Bill, which concludes with the opinion that the bill in practice will make matters that are bad enough now still worse. Of Mr. SWOPE'S criticism we have no opinion to express. We have already said that we thought that Mr. WHITE'S bill, in some particulars, was defective, and he agrees with us. We said, furthermore, that we thought it was the duty of the Allegheny delegation to see that the bill was made as perfect as possible, or another introduced, the prime thing being the fair and square redemption of the pledges whereby they gained their election. Mr. SWOPE, though quite in earnest in tearing Mr. WHITE'S bill to pieces, and expressing in the mildest manner the opinion that doubtless "some reform" is needed, fails to march up to the work. We hope that neither he nor Mr. GRAHAM, nor his colleagues, will for a moment suppose that criticising Mr. WHITE'S bill will discharge the obligations they are under to the people of the county.

THE Allegheny delegation at Harrisburg could, if they felt so disposed, at once and forever clear up every doubt as to their real wishes and intentions concerning the Fee Bill by co-operating earnestly with Mr. WHITE to perfect it and secure its early passage. If they are really for the bill, they can dispose of all suspicion that they are not in a single hour. Until they commence acting as though they intend to redeem their pledges, they cannot complain of the natural inference that they are in sympathy with the known opposition to the bill on the part of officeholders and others. If the bill is defective, they should make an honest effort to perfect it. They full well know what they have pledged themselves to do, and the only course that is open to them is to go straight ahead in the independent performance of their duty. No quibble will avail them in the end if they fail. Under the circumstances there should be no question about their real position regarding the bill.

IT is asserted that Civil Service Reform, as advocated by ex-Secretary COX, has not a dozen supporters in the United States Senate. Probably the number two years ago was not as great by half; and while the present strength is not sufficient for achieving immediate success, it certainly justifies the hope of ultimate triumph. The conflict will go on. The nature of the Reform proposed and the reasons are as yet but imperfectly understood by the great mass of the people; but as light is diffused among them the principle will become stronger and stronger and an issue in the election of Senators and Representatives. The work is too great to be performed in a day or a year. The principle of reform possesses self-propelling influences that will enable it to fight its own battle, and there is no more reason to doubt its success ultimately than the existence of the Government itself.

SOME inventor has a machine for bending ship timber, which he wants to sell to the Navy Department for $600,000. The matter was referred to the House Naval Committee, which refused to consider the matter unless the Secretary of the Navy endorsed the machine. He did so, and the Naval Committee sent the matter to the Committee on Appropriations, who sent it back. The principal argument against it is that we are building no ships and have no timber to bend. Another argument should be that we will build no more wooden ships anyhow. That inventor is about ten years too late.

DON PIATT, calling upon Chief Justice Chase, found him convalescent, but much emaciated, and of course, weak; but his form is erect, and his face as clear and unclouded as the best days of his useful life. Still his beautiful laugh rang out stronger and healthier than his appearance would indicate. Chief Justice Chase, with admirable constitution and superb *physique*, is yet in the prime of life and has, I firmly believe and most earnestly hope, many years of usefulness before him.

THE Chinese shoemakers in North Adams, according to the latest report, are gradually assuming American customs, as to dress of head and body. As mechanics they are pronounced a success, and Mr. Sampson intends to procure more. The people of North Adams like them the more they see of their habits and qualities.

THE ship builders on the Clyde during 1870 have launched 254 vessels, with a measurement of 189,309 tons, against 241 vessels, of 194,090 tons, in 1869, and 228 vessels, of 185,000 tons, in 1868, and 234 vessels, of 114,000 tons, in 1867. Of screw steamers, there were 121 vessels, of 133,000 tons, launched in 1870, being in excess of any previous year by 30 vessels, and 20,000 tons. The average annual screw tonnage for the last seven years has been 65,000 tons, being less than half the amount launched in 1870. The increase in the number of screw steamers has, it is stated, been caused by the opening of the Suez canal, for which trade vessels of light draught and moderate consumption of coal are required. All of these screw steamers, and the twenty side-wheelers, were iron or composite in material. Even of the seventy-two sailing vessels launched in 1870, only sixteen small ones, of an average of 117 tons, were of wood. This increase in the use of iron and diminution in the use of iron, (for composite is iron and wood, with the former material predominating,) and diminution in the number of sailing vessels, is something for American ship owners and naval architects to think upon. It gives us beyond question the true reason for the decline in our shipping interests. The supremacy of steam, even as sails for our merchantmen, is ended on the ocean, and while coal and iron last they will rule the wave. America possesses these materials in the greatest abundance, and to our own neglect in availing ourselves of them must be attributed the decay of shipbuilding. This fact has been learned, and American energy has gone to work to set the matter right, and doubtless will soon restore to this nation its proper supremacy on the seas.

THE report of the first year's operation of the Suez canal is not as favorable as the projectors of the enterprise expected. Instead of one or two million tons being the aggregate capacity of the shipping passing through as estimated, it was but 600,000. The gross receipts were but £240,000, which is only half enough to pay the interest on the bonded debt, to say nothing of the cost of dredging and repairs, which must be immense. Indeed the Company now think they were lucky in getting so much traffic. The screw steamers which use it almost exclusively are of the kind which did not exist a very few years ago; and it is certain the promoters could not have foreseen that when the canal was inaugurated, not only would such steamers be in existence, but a number of them laid up, or about to be laid up, for want of business, would be suddenly available for a new venture. There will, of course, be an increase from various sources, such, among others, the diversion of the tea trade between Russia and China from the overland to the Red Sea route; but whether the tolls will ever suffice to meet the interest charges, to say nothing of dividends on the stock, now seems doubtful, and some begin to talk of selling the canal to the Egyptian Government.

ANOTHER instance must be recorded of the useless mess of starting public institutions by bequests in your will, instead of giving the money while you live and can direct its disposal. The Peabody Institute of Baltimore is a failure. It has failed to receive the support of the few who might use it, its thousands of costly books are never opened, the orchestra is silent and the huge marble pile might as well be sealed up. This is the *American's* testimony, which says:

> "Those who expected to see an impetus given to the arts and sciences here been totally disappointed, and besides the lectures, which alone have proven anything like a success, and this in spite of the arbitrary rules and regulations thrown around them, the whole management has proven a magnificent series of blunders, from the selection of the building up to the present day."

> After all, how much better and more worthy of imitation is a beneficence like that of Mr. James Lenox, of New York, who, it is understood, has given more in charity in his life time than did Mr. Peabody, yet scarcely anybody knows of his good deeds, while he still lives to see that his money is properly used, and has not ended his well doing.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says better inducements are offered to life insurance canvassers than other lines of business can present. Thirty and forty per cent. has become a very important figure with half a dozen of our managers, and there are instances where within the past week fifty and sixty per cent. on new business has been pledged to well-known canvassers. While life insurance corporations are willing to cote out their life blood in such extravagant and ruinous rates, policy holders will not be surprised to notice the demise and financial embarrassments of certain of these institutions. There appears to be no better way for the general public to analyze these facts than by taking a commissioner's report and estimating the ratio of the gross expenses on the amount of cash premium receipts. In many instances premium notes become, and are a legitimate appendage to receipts, but even these will show in what proportion they are to the amount of cash premiums and gross number of policies outstanding.

THE Cuyahoga county, Ohio, Common Pleas Court has made a decision of considerable interest to national banks and their debtors, if it shall be sustained. Pettit & Holland borrowed $9,000 of the Ohio National Bank of Cleveland. The bank discounted the bill at the rate of nine per cent., and at its maturity payment was refused, the defendant's setting up the plea of usury, and claiming a forfeiture of the whole debt. Judge Payne held that it was evidently the intention of Congress, in the National Currency act, to make the penalty for receiving, reserving or charging a rate of interest greater than the rate allowed by the State or Territory where the bank is located, *simply a forfeiture of the interest* which the note, or evidence of debt, carried with it, or which had been agreed to be paid thereon, *and not the forfeiture of the debt itself.* Judgment was therefore rendered against the maker and in favor of the bill, for the face of the note, less the interest reserved, and with interest from the date of the maturity of the note.

HON. ALEXANDER CALDWELL, just elected United States Senator from Kansas, is a native of Columbia, Lancaster county, this State. When a young man he was cashier of the Bank of Columbia, and his ability and integrity at that time attracted the attention of the gentlemen who had the contract of furnishing army supplies to our forces in Utah, in the Mormon troubles. He did even better than they planned. After the war he settled at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he took a prominent part in public affairs. He has been President of two of the leading railroad companies of Kansas, and connected with nearly every great movement for the advancement of the interests of his adopted State. He is a man of much energy and good business qualifications, and has been successful in everything he ever undertook. Previous to the war Mr. Caldwell was a Democrat, but is now an advanced Republican.

THE Woolen Manufacturers Association of the West and South will hold its fourth annual meeting in Chicago, on February 8th. In addition to the routine business, matters pertaining to the interests of the Association in general will be discussed, and important suggestions relating to the art of manufacturing will be offered and considered. The question as to the best method of finding a market for manufactured goods, whether through the direct efforts of the manufacturers themselves, or through agents, will be mooted; and many other propositions affecting the prosperity and economy of the great interests involved, will be presented to the Association for its deliberation. The call urges upon the members the increased necessity for the most earnest co-operation in view of the perils menacing the manufacturing interests of the country.

THE great case of Paschal against the State of Texas in the United States Supreme Court, to recover attorney's fees, estimated at $18,581, withheld by the State, has been decided in Paschal's favor. The Court held that if Paschal acted in good faith as attorney, after being duly retained, no rule would lie against him; that he had a right to retain the money and effects in his hands until his fees were settled; that the attorney has a lien upon the money and securities in his hands until his fees are paid; that if the State be dissatisfied with the amount of its attorney's charges it must resort to a suit for money had and received, in which suit the defendant's offsets will be considered. Lawyers everywhere will feel an interest in this decision, as it affirms a right they have long claimed, but which has never been authoritatively settled.

TO SIXTY parts of common seawceds, treated for two hours with diluted sulphuric acid, then dried and ground up, add five parts of liquid glue, five parts of gutta percha and two and a half parts of India rubber, the latter two being first dissolved in benzine. After which ten parts of coal tar, five parts pulverized sulphur and five parts of pulverized resin are added, and the whole heated to about 300 degrees Fahrenheit. This becomes artificially ebony when cool, and is now acually substituted for many articles where genuine ebony can be applied. Besides being almost equal to the natural product in color, hardness and capacity to receive polish, it is much cheaper, and is extensively manufactured. This is one of the wonderful modern applications of science to common things that are always being made and that we sometimes hear of.

A LETTER from Ashland, Schuylkill county, says there is no prospect of a compromise with the miners, and that the only hope for permanence in the mining interests of the county, is to have them controlled by a corporation, as the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. The mining population, the letter says, are floating and migratory, their tenure is entirely regulated by convenience, expedience, and temporary high wages in preference to steady employment and any disposition to acquire local interests. In consequence of this the merchants have determined to sell only for cash, and while the "union" stores all collapsed in the last strike. These statements all point out that great distress must soon prevail in the anthracite region.

THE Philadelphia *Press* confidently hopes that most of the anthracite mines will resume work by the middle of February at the farthest. It says: "Past experience has shown that notwithstanding the powerful organization of the operatives, and the enormous, as a class, a long continued suspension brings with it so much of distress and consequent demoralization, that eventually, awaiting concert of action or consent of the General Council, agreements will be patched up with their employers, first at one place and then another, until further organized resistance finally becomes of no avail." If this hope shall be realized there is enough coal in the market to give assurance that no serious scarcity will ensue.

IT is asserted that the personal relations between the President and Admiral Porter have not been restored, General Grant having signified to Porter that hereafter their intercourse must be formal and confined to official requirements. In view of these facts, it would have been far better for the Admiral not to have written the humiliation contained in the memorable second letter, since it can have no influence except to propitiate. The first might have been forgiven, but the other is not likely to be forgotten, even by those who are most charitably inclined to overlook impulsive errors.

THE New York *Herald* is discoursing on "the unexampled dullness of the religious press," and with great concern wants to know what has become of the usual spirit of the religious press of that city! These things, it says, are truly deplorable, and with almost a broken spirit adds: "Whatever may be the cause, it is nevertheless a fact that there is less interest in religious revivals now than there was this time last year. The conclusion of it all is that the *Herald* must come to the rescue, as the only truly religious journal left in the country!

THE American Centennial of 1876 is likely to be celebrated to its full extent, the latest idea being to have in each great city a national festival that shall be a demonstration of the local specialty. For instance, Boston is to have an international musical jubilee, New York a grand exhibition of commercial matters, Philadelphia a mechanical display, Baltimore trials of horses on her Pimlico Course, Washington a display of art at the Corcoran Gallery, St. Louis a cattle show and Chicago a collection of agricultural products.

A special dispatch from Winnipeg, received Saturday at Toronto, states that the local Legislature of Manitoba is called to meet on the 2d of February. The Ministry is complete, consisting of Mr. Boyd, Provisional Secretary; Mr. Girard, Minister of Public Works and Agriculture; Mr. McClay will probably be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Mr. Clarke, Attorney General. The Schultze party are very excited, and in some quarters threaten to oppose the Government with violence.

Railroads and the People.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The public mind seems to be steadily gravitating toward these conclusions:

I. As the State fixes, in the public interest, the price at which a railroad company may take any one's property which it needs, so the same State may fix the rate of travel and transportation over the company's road. In other words: as the company is authorized to take a farmer's house and grounds at an impartial valuation, so the farmer should be authorized to limit the railroad's fare and power on similar terms. Hence, the rates of fare and freight should be fixed by a disinterested tribunal authorized by the State, and should be subject to change only with that tribunal's express assent.

II. The stock and bonds of a railroad company should be limited to the sum honestly spent in buying the track, building the road, and providing such necessary equipment. They should under no pretense be watered, and should be increased only to pay for extensions or improvements, without express authority from the State.

III. When a railroad company, after paying fair dividends for a number of years, suddenly suspends them, and therefor in for years pro fess inability to pay a dime beyond current expenses, including interest on its loans, it should at once be taken in hand by the State, its management thoroughly investigated, and its managers removed from their trust, unless they shall be able to overcome the natural presumption that they have squandered or stolen the net proceeds that belonged to the stockholders. And they ask, "Why should the State interfere, so long as our 'stockholders acquiesce?" the ready answer would be, "The public interest demands the building of more railroads, so that more people shall enjoy their benefits; and your failure to pay dividends impedes and postpones this consummation. You are therefore cited to dispel the obvious presumption that you are swindling the people in order to have your stockholders not merely, but of the entire community as well."

IV. The device for preventing or suppressing conspiracies of railway managers against the public weal by furnishing rival companies with parallel lines, is the merest fog-wreath. It isn't worth the paper whereon it is written. So long as half a dozen managers of diverse companies can meet in an office or parlor and double or treble the rates at which they have been charging the farmer for his merchandise, without hinderance or supervision, the value of every farm, the prosperity of every city, will virtually suspended on the good pleasure of three or four men.

Such are the new ideas now vaguely floating in the air. They may not yet have taken such shape as to render them formidable to the "ring," whereby our great railroads are governed. But any one whose duty it is to watch the currents of public opinion must realize that the times are exceedingly favorable for their reception and diffusion. That which is now "a cloud no bigger than a man's hand" is liable suddenly to expand so as to enshroud the sky, inaugurating a tempest which shall become a tornado.

THE corporative Council of Brooklyn notifies the passenger railway companies that they must put on more cars within ten days or their charters will be forfeited. Brooklyn is the only place on record where a municipal officer has dared to command a street railroad company to do anything. It should not be though.

DR. BARKER'S LECTURES.

This gentleman has arrived in our city from a Western lecturing tour, and remains with us for eight or ten days to deliver the lectures announced in our columns. We feel justified in the indulgence of some pride in the success of Dr. Barker, both as a general scientist and as a lecturer. He may be said to have made his *debut* in our city. Connected with the Western University, at that time struggling again into life, he had the hardihood to attempt to enlist public interest in a somewhat extended course of scientific lectures. It may be well for us to add, for the benefit of those many whose experience has made them skeptical in regard to the practicability of such an enterprise in this city, that he succeeded. When it was announced last winter that he was to appear again before the public, at the very outset, the success of the enterprise was all but assured. The Comptroller nor Congress itself can exercise any effective authority until every bank in the nation can be made to provide for the prompt redemption of its notes. As matters now stand, many banks are likely to be reckless in their operations, and when any catastrophe happens will fail. This will cause suspicion. A general run will be made upon all the banks, not for the redemption of their notes, for that is impossible, since they are scattered throughout the whole nation, but for the redemption of their deposits, which amount to nearly twice as much as their circulation—the latter being about $300,000,000, while the deposits, or money the banks owe, payable on demand, amount to more than $600,000,000; and besides are due to persons residing in their immediate vicinity, and may therefore be drawn for instantly if any alarm is felt.

This he characterizes as "the greatest peril our banks are now exposed to," and he sees the want of a plan of ultimate redemption, in the fact that the banks now extend their indebtedness, in the form of deposits, in a far greater degree than the State banks were in 1857. Up to the late war the deposits were on an average but a little more than their circulation, and when the banks suspended specie payments there were but $223,000,000 against $207,000,000 of notes, or an excess of 25 per cent. In 1870, however, per Comptroller's report, there were $500,000,000 against $291,000,000, equal to an excess of about 125 per cent.; while, at the same time, the whole means of the banks for the immediate payment of their circulation and deposits, was but little more than $100,000,000, were: Specie, $18,000,000; legal-tenders and fractional currency, $88,000,000; total, $106,000,000, or less than 15¾ cents on the dollar.

In regard to the objection that such a central institution will be dangerous, on account of the great power it will wield over the banks, Mr. Walker explains that if the bill is properly drawn, it will give no power, except to compel the observance of the laws of Congress.

WHO says the "heathen Chinee" cannot be civilized? On Tuesday a California Chinaman shot another when he caught in close proximity to his better half, and then surrendered himself. Evidently the Chinese element does not need any missionaries. It is adopting our customs without any difficulty.

NOW let the "heathen" like a good Christian put in the plea of insanity, and let a California jury promptly give him a practical illustration of the highest Christian civilization, by bringing in a verdict "served him right."

THE CENSUS OF 1870----Statistics of Population, Manufactures, Etc., of the Cities, Boroughs and a Portion of the Townships of Allegheny Co.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	Dwellings.	Families.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	No. of Manufactories.	Capital.	No. of Hands.	Paid for Wages.	Iron, Steel, Etc. Cost of Material.	Value of Product.	Wood Manufacture. Capital.	Number of Hands.	Paid for Wages.	Cost of Material.	Value of Product.	Copper, Brass, Tin, Sheet Iron, &c. Capital.	Number of Hands.	Paid for Wages.	Cost of Material.	Value of Product.	Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Wagons, &c. Capital.	Number of Hands.	Paid for Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Product.
PITTSBURGH.																												
First Ward	4,386	784	777	2,251	2,047	17	21	90	$1,105,500	579	$329,327	$ 492,091	$ 1,020,498	$ 205,600	115	$ 79,498	$ 171,482	$ 307,168	$418,200	496	$126,797	$309,242	$ 548,378	$ 81,000	29	$ 15,600	$ 6,800	$ 25,500
Second Ward	3,060	431	416	1,532	1,433	77	18	54	1,106,000	671	358,335	892,260	1,539,949	65,100	87	63,691	47,451	139,389	74,500	54	28,640	83,223	140,389					
Third Ward	2,602	522	534	1,390	1,280	31	32	99	86,000	88	53,534	26,145	108,976	137,500	158	91,021	118,044	284,578	15,500	19	10,000	21,374	40,946	19,000	13	5,200	4,791	16,999
Fourth Ward	3,329	479	535	1,621	1,687	19	8	45	583,700	254	196,500	357,196	626,300	6,000	20	8,893	1,720	20,000	11,500	19	9,400	5,310	29,320	350,000	150	82,320	9,545	271,800
Fifth Ward	4,901	649	951	2,453	2,356	42	51	47	900	2	1,000	1,200	4,200	132,300	115	65,439	131,740	226,700	9,000	9	4,600	4,855	16,000	1,200	3	1,200	625	4,000
Sixth Ward	7,668	1,046	1,430	4,014	3,653	11	16	36	561,000	225	145,000	397,350